



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

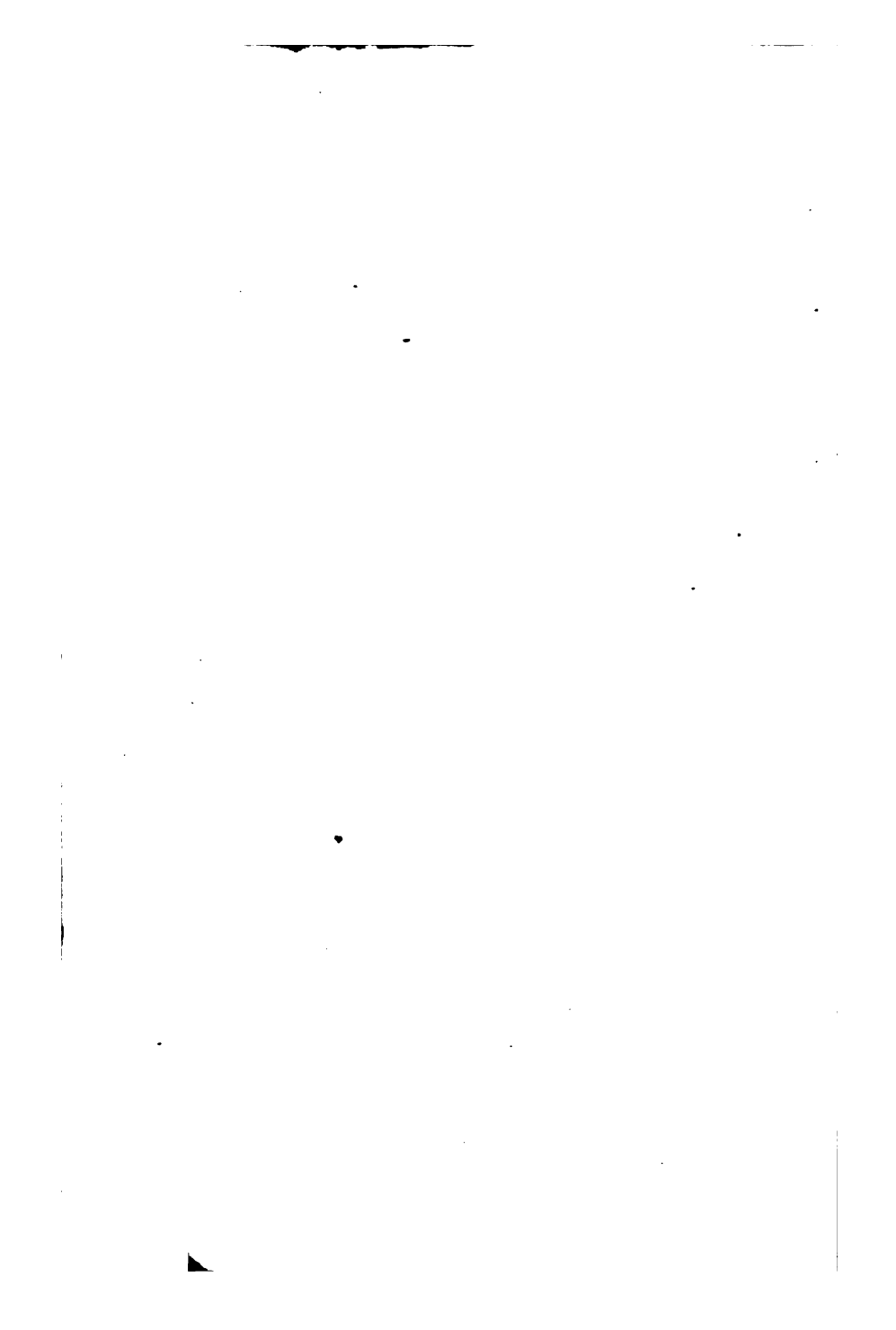
Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

RHIND'S
ELEMENTARY GEOGRAPHY.

Price One Shilling and Threepence.







THE CELESTIAL SPHERE.



THE Solar System is represented in the centre; the faint circular line marking out the *Ecliptic* or *Zodiac* (E E), which is the path of the Earth and Planets round the Sun. *Mercury* and *Venus* are within the Earth's orbit, *Mars* and *Jupiter* (on the right), and *Saturn*, with its ring (on the left), are far without it.

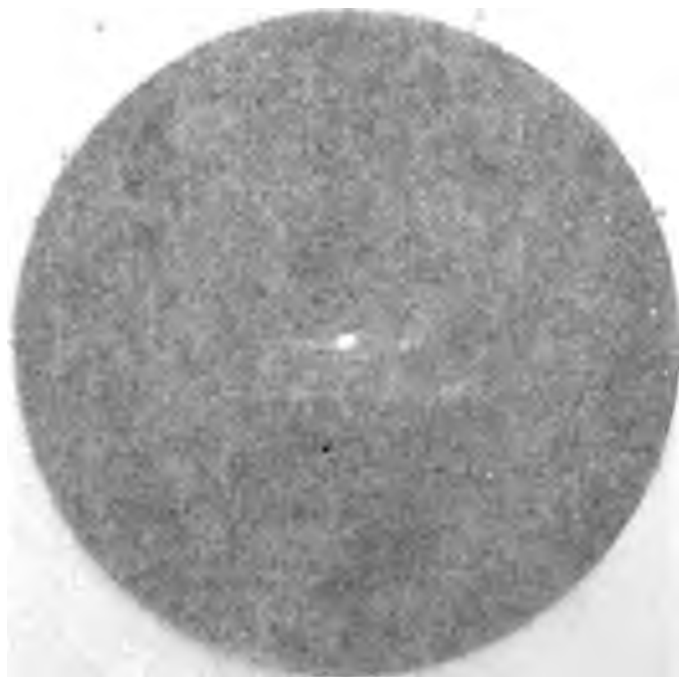
The view of the Starry Heavens is that seen on looking towards the north in an evening in early winter. N. and S. are the North and South Poles of the Heavens. Below the North Pole Star, N, is the constellation of the Great Bear (*Charles' Wain*, the *Plough*, or *Seven Stars*), the two stars of which, to the right, are the "pointers" directed to the North Pole Star. *a* is *Capella* in the constellation *Arcturus*; two stars below, and to the left, are the Twins *Castor* and *Pollux*; *b* is the Bull's Eye in the constellation *Taurus*; *c* is the splendid constellation *Orion*; to the left, *Sirius* the Dog Star. The five stars opposite S form the *Southern Cross*, invisible in northern latitudes; *c*, a half arch of stars, is the *Northern Crown*; to the right is *Bootes*.

11-11-68

834

1024 1025

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 84



faint circle, or line marking out the
 Earth and planets round the Sun.
 and Jupiter (on the right)
 in looking towards the ... an
 and South ...
 the Great Bear ...
 the Twins (the ...
 the splendid ...
 from the Southern ...
 the Northern Crown ...

CLASS BOOK
OF
ELEMENTARY GEOGRAPHY.



BY
WILLIAM RHIND, F.R.P.S.,
HONORARY MEMBER OF THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF MANCHESTER;
AUTHOR OF CLASS BOOK OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, ETC.;
LECTURER ON NATURAL SCIENCE, EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH: SUTHERLAND AND KNOX.
LONDON: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, AND CO.
1858.

201. 9. 45.



MURRAY AND GIBB, PRINTERS, EDINBURGH.

PREFACE.

A NEW work on Elementary Geography may appear superfluous, considering that there are so many already; yet, to render this important branch of education as instructive and interesting as possible, no efforts, even though often repeated, should be spared. For although the works of British travellers and voyagers afford the best and most ample materials for extending this science, yet our Educational Geography, it must be confessed, is meagre compared to that of France and Germany.

The first ten Sections of this little work contain the elementary principles and definitions of Geography somewhat simplified, and illustrated to the eye by figures; embracing the rudiments of that knowledge, which it is essential that the young student should *understand* in order to lay a foundation for future progress in larger and more detailed works.

The next seven Sections embrace the general descriptive Geography of the four Continents, intended as practical exercises on the ordinary School Maps.

The remaining Sections embrace, in more detail, the Geography of the British Islands, and of Palestine, selected as suitable subjects for the junior pupil. In this, as in the other parts, the object aimed at has been to address the intellect and observing powers so as to rouse the spirit of inquiry, rather than to crowd the memory with long and barren lists of names and numbers.

In all elementary treatises, much must be left to the discretion of the intelligent Teacher, so that he may have it in his power to simplify or expand according to the circumstances of his pupils. The large text is intended for a first perusal, the smaller text to be included in subsequent revisions.

The Tables of Rivers and other Statistics occasionally introduced, are for the purpose of reference, and of selecting exercises suitable for the advancing pupil, and especially as respects localities—a local Geography being by far the best mode of attracting the attention and impressing the mind of the young student.

As History and Geography are so far inseparable, occasional historical notices, such as are indispensable in the illustration of Political Geography, have been introduced.

The Contents of the Sections at the beginning of each are intended to serve as leading questions, and as a brief recapitulation of the Section for the pupil.

A few illustrative Maps are introduced, in order to show the importance of early impressing the mind with the forms and varied aspects of surfaces—the mountain range and the table-land, the valley and the river, constituting the prominent and leading features of every country, which, once impressed upon the mind, are not likely to be forgotten, and which the ordinary flat-surfaced Maps do not readily convey.

EDINBURGH, *July* 1858.

By the same Author,

FIRST CLASS BOOK OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.—

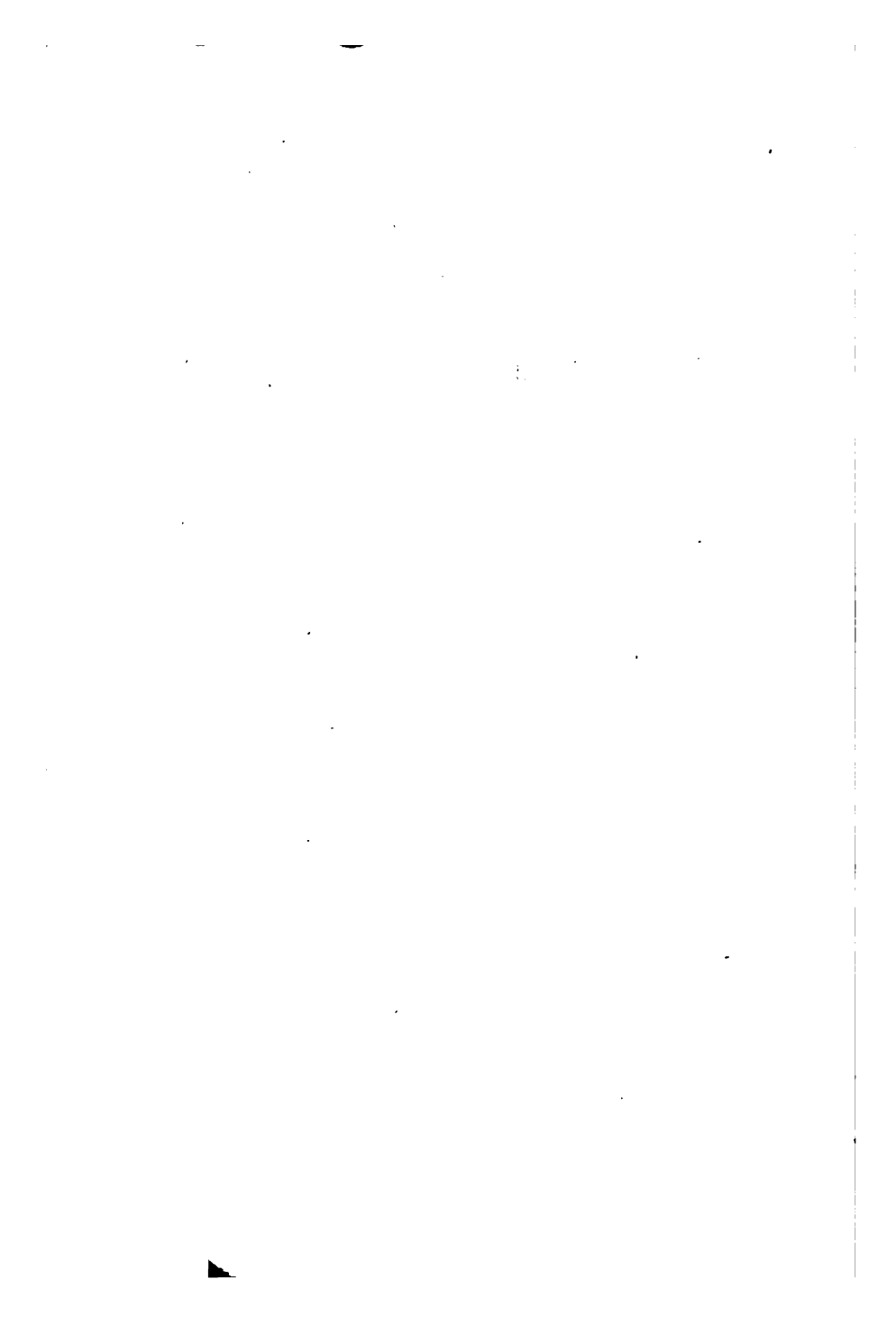
INORGANIC NATURE. Seventh Edition. Price 1s.

SECOND CLASS BOOK OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.—

ORGANIC LIFE. Fourth Edition. Price 1s. 3d.

CONTENTS.

| | Page |
|---|------|
| SECTION I. The Earth and Solar System, | 6 |
| II. Figure of the Earth, | 9 |
| III. Practical Geography, | 11. |
| IV. Artificial Globes and Maps, | 14 |
| V. The Seasons and Climates, | 17 |
| VI. Land and Water, | 21 |
| VII. Position and Forms of Continents, | 24 |
| VIII. Mountains and Rivers, | 26 |
| IX. Political Geography, | 29 |
| X. Civil Institutions, | 32 |
| XI. Continent of Europe, | 35 |
| XII. Political Divisions of Europe, | 39 |
| XIII. Continent of Asia, | 42 |
| XIV. Political Divisions of Asia, | 44 |
| XV. Australasia, | 47 |
| XVI. Continent of Africa, | 48 |
| XVII. Continent of America, | 51 |
| XVIII. British Islands, | 55 |
| XIX. England, | 57 |
| XX. Division of England, | 62 |
| XXI. Scotland, | 68 |
| XXII. Division of Scotland, | 73 |
| XXIII. Ireland, | 76 |
| XXIV. Division of Ireland, | 79 |
| XXV. The British Constitution—Population, | 82 |
| XXVI. Voyage round British Islands, | 85 |
| XXVII. The British Empire, | 87 |
| XXVIII. Palestine, | 89 |
| XXIX. Division of Palestine, | 96 |
| XXX. Jerusalem and its Environs, | 100 |
| XXXI. Ancient Cities of Palestine, | 103 |
| XXXII. Route of Israelites from Egypt to Palestine, | 107 |
| XXXIII. Journeyings of Jesus Christ in Palestine, | 109 |
| XXXIV. Voyages and Travels of St Paul, | 110 |
| Chronology of Palestine, | 112 |



ELEMENTARY GEOGRAPHY.

SECTION I.

THE EARTH AND SOLAR SYSTEM.

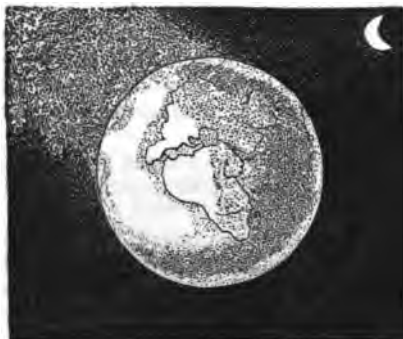
The Earth a Planet—A Globe or Sphere—Like the Moon if seen in Space—Atmosphere—Ocean—Dry Land—Earth formed of Mineral Matter—Yearly Motion—Daily Motion—Sun the Source of Light and Heat—The Solar System—Use of the Solid Earth—A System or World of itself—By Whom Made and Sustained.

THE EARTH is one of those bodies, called *Planets*, which move round the SUN as a centre.

It is a round globe or solid ball called a *Sphere*.

If we could be placed so as to see the whole earth at one view, it would appear like the moon, but much larger—a great round globe, self-balanced in space, and lighted up by the sun's rays.

1



We should then see it surrounded by the thin air or *Atmosphere*¹ in which float clouds of watery vapour, with about

¹ *Atmos—Sphere*, a dome of vapours.

two-thirds of the earth's surface covered with water, forming the ocean, and the other third raised into dry land, forming habitable countries.

The Earth is composed of solid mineral substances, as rocks, crystals, metals, sand, and earthy soil.

The Earth moves round the Sun, in a great circle, in the course of one year, or three hundred and sixty-five days ; this is called its *annual* or yearly motion : but it also turns round on its axis in a day and night, or in twenty-four hours ; and this is called its *diurnal* or daily motion.

The Sun is the great centre of light and heat, which he continually gives out to the earth and the other planets or globes which move round him.

The Sun, and his attendant planets, form what is called the *Solar System*.

When we look upwards, we see a great dome of the sky surrounding us, with the sun shining at a vast distance from us ; and at night, when we gaze on the blue heavens, we see scattered over this dome a number of stars at a still greater distance from us than the sun, and extending throughout the universe.

The *Solar System*, to which our earth and the other planets belong, is only a part of this great universe.

The Celestial Sphere represents the starry firmament, with its fixed stars ; and the lighter portion in the centre, comprises the *Zone* or belt of the *Zodiac*, which is the path of the earth and other planets as they move round the sun in the centre.—See *Frontispiece*.

The Earth, with its mountains, valleys, rivers, and seas, forms a solid foundation on which all manner of plants, as grass, grain, fruit, and forest trees grow ; and where all kinds of animals, as insects, birds, quadrupeds, live ; and where man also has his abode.

“ In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth ; ” and the earth, thus formed, is continually upheld by the power of the Creator.

The Earth is a complete system or world within itself, and needs nothing from without but the sun's influence.

The air, the earthy soil, and water, supply nourishment to all vegetables ; on these vegetables animals feed ; and plants and animals furnish food, clothing, and other necessities to man.

SECTION II

FIGURE OF THE EARTH.

What is Geography?—Early Notions of the Earth's Form—Man's View of its Surface limited—Proofs that the Earth is Round—A Ship at Sea—Eclipse of the Moon—The Earth not a Regular Sphere—Its Equatorial and Polar Diameters.

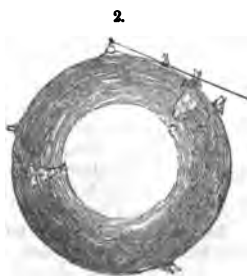
GEOGRAPHY¹ is a description of the earth's surface—of its dry land and seas—of its mountains, rivers, and lakes; and of the various countries and kingdoms into which it has been divided by man.

In the early stages of geographical knowledge, the earth was supposed to be a great plain, extended on all sides, and surrounded by seas.

This idea was at first very natural; for a man standing on a level part of its surface, and looking around him, can see to the distance only of three or four miles; and even when he ascends a mountain, his view is still limited to fifty or sixty miles.

But this, and various other circumstances, soon began to point out to geographers that the surface of the earth was not in reality a plain, but rounded or curved into a great circle.

The circumstances that further prove the roundness of the earth are: That in looking at a ship sailing away into the open sea, we first begin to lose sight of its hull; then the lower part of the mast appears to sink; and, latterly, the whole mast, and every part of the ship, becomes invisible.



The surface of the sea curves at the rate of about 8 inches in the mile, and in two miles to 4 times 8 or 32 inches, and so on, as the distance increases; so that, at a distance of 3 miles, the vessel appears to have sunk 6 feet, and at 6 miles 24 feet.

The next proof is, that if this ship continued to sail on in the same course, suppose to the eastward, it would in time

¹ From the Greek *gea*—*grapho*, to write of or delineate the earth.

sail round the world, and return by the westward to the point from which it started.

Another proof which we have of the roundness of the earth, is afforded in eclipses of the moon.

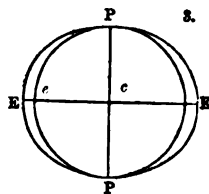
There are certain times, in its revolutions, in which the earth comes directly between the sun and moon. On these occasions we see a distinct shadow of the earth thrown upon the moon, which shadow appears round.

Thus, though we can never, by any means, have a view of the earth as a whole, we can yet judge accurately of its form by seeing its shadow.

This may be shown by taking two balls, or circles cut in paper, a small and a larger; and by holding the small one midway between a taper and the larger, the shadow of the small circle will be represented on the larger.

The earth is not a regular and perfect sphere; it is raised somewhat in the middle part, and depressed at the two ends or poles.

This form is called an *oblate spheroid*, and resembles an orange, or the annexed figure, where the line EE , drawn through the centre, and forming the *equator*, is longer than the *diameter*, PP , drawn through the poles.



An *oblate spheroid* means, literally, a sphere *broader than long*.

The difference between the diameter at the equator, or equatorial diameter, and the polar, is only 27 miles, an exceedingly small quantity compared to the whole diameter of the equator, which is 7927 miles; so that the amount of elevation above the medium circumference, or the line Ee , is only 13 miles. Hence the earth is generally represented as circular.

A *circle* may be a flat body, as a piece of rounded paper, which is only *round* along its edge; or it may be simply a line curved into itself, like a hoop.

A *sphere* is a body *round* on all sides, like a ball or an apple.

As the circle is continually recurring in geography, its parts should here be pointed out, as in the middle figure above. The *circumference*, or boundary line, EP , EP ; the *diameter*, or line dividing it into two halves, PP ; its *centre*, or middle point, c ; and its *radii*, or lines drawn from the centre to the circumference, cP , cE .

SECTION III.

PRACTICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Things Necessary for the Geographer—The first Collectors of Geographical Knowledge—How to Observe Things—How to Know South and North—The Compass—A Map—How it is Made.

In order to learn Geography, we must have maps, and charts, and an artificial globe made in imitation of the earth, where the outlines of land and water, or continents, islands, and oceans, are painted on its surface exactly in the way in which they lie on the real earth.

All this has been done by travellers and navigators, who have visited the several parts of the earth, at various periods, and whose combined observations and mapping have now made us acquainted with almost every part of its surface.

The whole earth has thus been explored, just as we make ourselves acquainted with the house we live in, the gardens, fields, and roads surrounding it; or, it may be, the streets and city in which we reside.

The savage makes his way through the trackless forest by the acuteness of his senses; he marks from what quarter the branches of the trees are most numerous as indicating the sunny south, and on which side of the trunk most moss grows as pointing out the north; while the sun's place by day, and the stars by night, are sure marks of guidance.

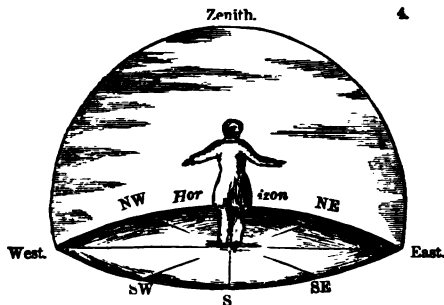
It is the same, but in a greater degree, with civilized man, who, with his accurate instruments, can explore the desert or cross the wide and objectless ocean with the nicest accuracy.

To gain knowledge of this kind, and to lay it up in our memory, or to draw and record it on paper, we must look around and exercise our observation and ingenuity.

In a room, for instance, we must note the square space within the walls—the position of the door—the windows—the fireplace; and then the tables, chairs, and other things which are placed in it.

If we go out into the open country, we must have certain marks by which we are to note and remember how the different places lie with respect to each other; and we must, especially, know the four quarters, or *cardinal points*, *North*, *South*, *East*, and *West*.

Thus, at noon-day, if we turn our face to the sun, we shall be looking *South*, while on our right hand is *West*, and on our left is *East*.



If, in the evening, about sunset, we turn to the sun, we then look Westward, while on the right hand is North, and on the left South.

Turning our back to the sun at twelve o'clock noon, we then look due North, having on the right hand East, and on the left West.

In this way, when the sun shines, and we know the hour of the day, we need never be at a loss for the great leading quarters or points on the earth's surface; and even at night, the stars will be our guides, especially the North Pole Star, which always indicates north.

Besides the four cardinal points, there are other intermediate ones marked on the *Mariner's Compass*, an ingenious and highly useful instrument.

In figure 4 the intermediate points marked are, N.E., north-east; S.E., south-east; N.W., north-west; S.W., south-west.

When we stand on level ground in the open country, we seem to be in the middle or centre of two circles. One is the blue dome of the sky above us, which appears to bend down all around.

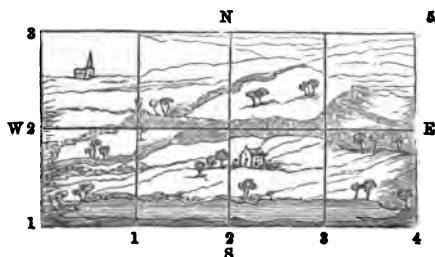
The other circle is that of the earth's surface, which spreads out on all sides till the farthest off parts of it seem to meet with the dome of the sky. This extreme edge is called the *Horizon*.

When the sun first appears in the morning, or sets at night, he is said to rise and set in the horizon.

The centre of the heavens, or that part over head, is called the *Zenith*.

In all common maps, which are representations or outlines of

countries, the upper part or top corresponds to North, while the right hand side is East, the left hand side is West, and the bottom or lower side is South.



Suppose we wish to map, or represent on paper the position of a house, garden, or fields which we are examining, we would proceed in this manner:—

We first take the bearings south and north by observation of the sun at noon, or by a compass, and mark out and measure a line S.N., south and north. A line marked out directly across this one (or at right angles), will give us west and east, W.E. We then, from this line, E.W., which we shall suppose to be two miles in length, measure off other lines at equal distances, as 1, 2, 3, 4, until we have got the whole ground measured and divided by a series of lines.

Having prepared similar lines on paper, but with divisions only one half of an inch apart, we have then a space as in the figure, divided into eight small squares. Each of these small squares correspond to a square of the field which we have measured, and we then proceed to trace on the paper the houses, trees, and other objects contained in each respective square, till at last we obtain a map, or bird's-eye view, of the ground, such as we would have by looking down on it from a distant eminence.

This was the first style used in attempts at mapping; but on a large scale, and in extensive districts of country, this method would be impossible; accordingly, modern maps are rather a series of written signs where lines and dots, and little squares or circles, are all that are used to represent the general appearance of a country, with its mountains, rivers, villages, and towns. On the large scale, *triangles*, or three-sided figures, are employed instead of squares in the process of surveying or measuring.

The space of country embraced in the above figure extends 2 miles in length, and 1 mile in breadth, and therefore contains a space of 2 square miles; and this is the way in which the surface or areas of countries are estimated. The scale on which a map is thus drawn, is called 1 inch to the square mile.

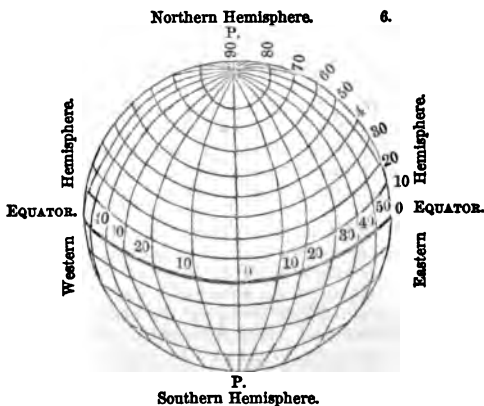
Hence, to ascertain the space within any given area, multiply its length by its breadth, and the sum will be the number of square miles, acres, or other denominations which it contains.

SECTION IV.

ARTIFICIAL GLOBES AND MAPS.

The Artificial Lines and Circles of Maps and Globes—Polar Axis—Equator—Northern and Southern Hemispheres—Circumference of the Earth divided into Degrees—Parallels of Latitude, Longitude, Meridian, Eastern and Western Hemispheres—Longitude and Latitude, how marked on Maps.

To aid our study of the earth's surface certain lines and circles are supposed to be drawn on it, and these are represented on artificial globes and maps.



A line is supposed to pass through the centre of the earth from pole to pole, and this is called the axis on which the earth turns round daily; one extremity of this axis is called the *North Pole*, the other the *South Pole*.

In the middle of the globe, at an equal distance from each pole, a circle surrounds the earth called the *Equator*, because it divides the earth equally into two halves, the upper of which is called the *Northern Hemisphere*,¹ the other the *Southern Hemisphere*.

The outer margin of the globe, or its circumference, is, like every circle, divided into three hundred and sixty equal parts or degrees.

¹ *Half-sphere.*

Every one of these degrees contains sixty geographical miles, and about seventy British statute miles; each degree is divided into sixty minutes, a minute corresponding to one geographical mile; and the minute is further divided into sixty seconds.

Degrees, minutes, and seconds, are marked thus :—

60° 30' 20''.

Were the globe a perfect sphere the degrees would be all equal; but, owing to its oblate form, the length of the degree varies to a small extent in different localities.

The convexity being greatest at the equator, the degree is there least, and it is greatest at the poles.

Each pole is ninety degrees distant from the equator, so that circles drawn at regular distances from the equator, and running parallel to it, point out the distances from the equator to either pole.

These circles are called *Latitudes*, or *parallels*¹ of *latitude*.

Latitude means *breadth* from the equator.

Individual places may thus lie from 1° to 90° either north or south of the equator.

Latitudes near the equator are said to be *low*, as having a low number; nearer the poles the latitudes are said to be *high*, as being indicated by a high number.

Meridians, or circles of *longitude*, are those drawn through the poles from north to south, crossing the equator and the parallels of latitude.

The circles of longitude point the distance east or west from a standard meridian, such as that of Greenwich Observatory.

The meridian, or *mid-day-line*, of any place, is a line drawn N. and S. through that place when the sun's centre is directly over it at twelve o'clock noon.

Any nation may adopt a meridian from which to reckon from. That of the Observatory of Greenwich is the British meridian, and is represented by the line P F, fig. 6.

The circles of longitude are not parallel to each other like those of latitude, but gradually approach each other from the equator to either pole, where they all meet in one point.

At the equator each point of longitude is distant a full degree, or sixty geographical miles, but the distance progressively diminishes towards the poles, so that a degree of longitude varies in length according to the latitude.

¹ *Parallels* are lines running at equal distances from each other, at all parts, and which, if extended, would never meet. They may be either straight lines or curves.

A glance at figure 6 will exhibit the diminishing width of the degrees of longitude as they successively intersect the diminishing circles of latitude. The distance between the meridian lines at 10 being much greater than at 70 or 80.

The meridian of Greenwich, encircling the globe, divides it into two halves, forming an *Eastern* and a *Western Hemisphere*; and thus Longitude is reckoned in degrees east or west of this meridian.

An individual place may lie from 1° to 180°—forming the half sphere—east or west of the meridian of Greenwich, which is marked on the equator 0; but a simpler mode of reckoning longitude sometimes used, is to omit E. and W. altogether, and carry on the degrees from 1 to 360.

On maps and charts of the globe, east longitude counts to the right hand, and west longitude to the left, of the top and bottom of the map, or on the line of the equator. It must be remembered, that in all maps the degrees of latitude marked on the sides are the only true standards of distance, each of these containing 60 geographical miles; while the degrees of longitude vary, as already stated. On common globes, the latitude is marked on the brass circle; the longitude on the line of the equator.

SECTION V.

THE SEASONS AND CLIMATES.

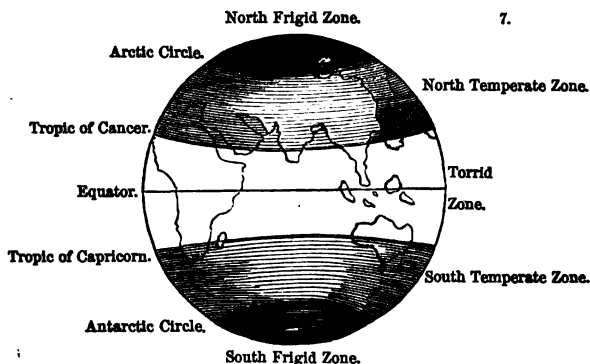
Zones—Climate—Five Zones—Inclination of Earth's Axis—Change of Seasons—High and low position of Sun—Unequal Day and Night—Torrid Zone—Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn—Countries lying under Torrid Zone—Temperate Zones, North and South—Countries within Temperate Zones—Frigid Zones, North and South—Arctic and Antarctic Circles—Light and Darkness—Summer and Winter—Countries within the Arctic Zones—Animal Life—Proportions of Zones in respect to whole Surface of the Earth.

BESIDES the lines of latitude and longitude, there are others which point out the *zones* or belts of climate by which the earth's surface is diversified.

By *Climate* is meant the ordinary degree of heat or temperature in the air, the water, and the surface of the ground; the general direction of the winds; and the amount of rain which falls.

The earth is so arranged with respect to the sun, that he shines more directly and more constantly on its middle part, or equatorial region, than on those parts nearer the poles.

A wide belt of country, therefore, on each side of the equator, is constantly heated by the sun's rays, and has been called the *Torrid Zone*.

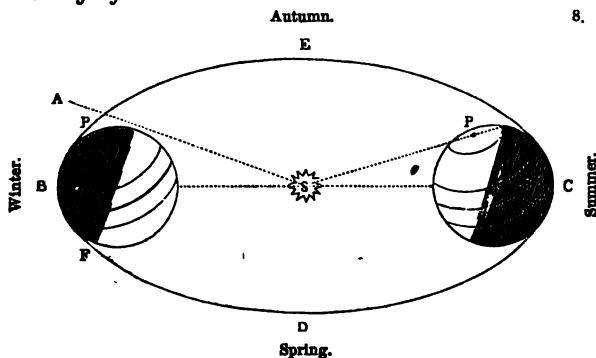


Other two belts, on each side of this middle one, where the sun's heat is less intense, are called the *Temperate Zones*.

Beyond these, and surrounding each of the poles, are other two regions where the sun shines only at long intervals, and which are called the Cold or *Frigid Zones*—one the *Arctic*, the other the *Antarctic*.

There are thus five zones or belts on the earth's surface—one central *Torrid Zone*, two *Temperate*, and two *Frigid Zones*.

Another arrangement of the earth in its annual orbit causes the *Change of Seasons*.



The polar axis of the earth, P P, instead of being perpen-

B

dicular to the plane of its orbit, $B E C D$, is inclined at an angle, and constantly points to one place in the heavens, or the North Pole star.

In winter, therefore, the North Pole, with a considerable part of the Northern Hemisphere, as at B , is turned *from* the sun, and receives only a small portion of his light and heat ; the day, too, being short and the night long.

In summer, in the position C , the North Pole is turned *towards* the sun, and is more directly, and for a longer period, exposed to his influence.

While in the positions E and D , or in spring and autumn, the earth from pole to pole receives a medium amount of the sun's rays, and thus a more uniform temperature prevails at those seasons, which are called the *equinoxes*, the day and night being of equal length.

It will be observed from the figure also, that while it is winter in the Northern Hemisphere at $P B$, it is summer in the Southern Hemisphere at $B F$, and the reverse during the northern summer when the earth is at C .

The spaces, therefore, within the five belts or zones (fig. 7) vary greatly in their climate, in their length of day, and in their seasons.

The *Torrid Zone* includes that middle belt on each side of the Equator where the sun is always *vertical* or directly over head, and casts no shadow at noon ; where the heat is uniformly great throughout all the year, and where the day and night continue nearly equal, consisting of twelve hours each ; the sun rising and setting about six o'clock morning and evening.

The circle called the *Tropic of Cancer* marks the north limit of the Torrid Zone, and that called the *Tropic of Capricorn* the south limit.

The Tropic of *Cancer*, or the constellation of the *Crab*, was so named in ancient times.

Here the sun apparently makes a stop, at the *Summer Solstice*, on the 21st June, and turns back ; then crossing the Equator he moves southward to the Tropic of *Capricorn* or the *Goat*, makes another stop on the 22d December, and turns again towards the Equator. The tropics, or *turning points or lines*, are respectively about $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ distant from the Equator. Subject to slight periodical change.

The air, the ocean, and the earth's surface, in the Torrid Zone, are very much heated, the general temperature amounting to 81° to 100° of the thermometer, or from 10° to 20° hotter than the ordinary summer days in Britain, the sand being sometimes sufficiently hot to roast an egg.

During the middle of the day the sun shines directly overhead, forcing man and all animals to retire under shade of houses or forests. At close of day the sun goes down rapidly at right angles to the horizon, instead of the slanting dip of more northern sunsets, and the darkness of night succeeds suddenly without any evening twilight.

There is no succession of seasons, such as spring, summer, or winter, only one portion of the year is rainy and the other is dry; in some places there are two rainy seasons in the year, and thunder-storms, hurricanes, and torrents of rain are common.

Snow is totally unknown, except that it is seen whitening the lofty summits of the mountains.

The great belt within the tropics, or Torrid Zone, includes a much larger proportion of ocean surface than of land.

The portions of land included are—Central Africa, part of Arabia and of Hindūstan, the Asiatic islands, the northern half of Australia, and part of South and Central America.

The portions of water are—the Indian Ocean, the Middle Atlantic and Middle Pacific Oceans.

The *Temperate Zones*, *North* and *South*, extend from the tropics to the Arctic and Antarctic Circles.

The temperate zones extend from Lat. $23^{\circ} 28'$ to Lat. $66^{\circ} 32'$ S. and N., and both together occupy about one-half of the earth's surface.

Within these spaces the sun is never directly over head (or *vertical*), but has a *declination* more or less in the heavens, so as always to cast a shadow, even at noon.

In winter the sun appears low in the heavens, the days are short, and the nights long. In summer the sun mounts higher, when the days are long and the nights short.

The temperature also varies. In winter it is chill, with frosts and snow, and the vegetation almost entirely ceases. In spring the temperature increases, while at midsummer the heat almost equals that of the tropics; but it is generally tempered by soft showers, and the face of nature presents an almost universal succession of vegetable verdure.

The most favoured countries of the earth are within the temperate zones. In the North Hemisphere, almost the whole of Europe and its islands, the greater part of the continent of Asia, the north of Africa, and almost the whole of North America; in the south, a part of Australia and N. Zealand, a small portion of South Africa, and a portion of S. America.

The *Frigid* or *Cold Zones* are those spaces surrounding the North and South Poles, the Arctic and Antarctic Circles separating them from the temperate zones.

The *Arctic Circle* is so called from its correspondence in position with

the constellation of the heavens called *Arctos* or Great Bear. The *Antarctic* is so named from being opposite.

These circles are 23° 28' from each pole.—See *Frontispiece*.

In the region of the North Pole the sun does not appear above the horizon for six months during winter, while in summer he never sets or disappears for other six months.

At the South Pole, where there is summer during our winter, and winter during our summer, the sun there also disappears for six months, and never sets during other six.

The cold of the polar winter is intense—all fluids, even brandy and quicksilver, freeze into solid masses—snow and ice everywhere prevail—there is a death-like stillness and suspension of animated nature; but the sky is generally serene, the stars shine with increased brilliancy, and there is a greater amount of moonshine than in the summer half year—a beautiful compensating provision of nature, in which the temperate regions also share.

When the summer sun returns there is a breaking up of the ice-bound ocean; the dark soil reappears, and is suddenly clothed with the verdure and flowers of a short but gladdening season.

Cold and ungenial as these regions are, they have their living inhabitants—myriads of minute sea animals live there, as also the whale, walrus, and seal; and on land the deer and buffalo—even man occasionally approaches and takes up his summer abode within ten or twelve degrees of the pole.

The countries included within the North Frigid Zone are—the northern extremity of Europe, comprising Lapland, North Siberia in Asia, the Islands of Nova Zembla and Spitzbergen, Greenland on the west, and a portion of North America from Baffin Bay westward to Behring Strait. Over all these regions the Esquimaux races have their abodes.

The South Frigid Zone is much more ice-bound and inaccessible than the North.

Land has been discovered there, and two islands, on each of which is a large volcanic mountain.

If the whole surface of the earth be supposed represented by 100 parts, the Torrid Zone would occupy 40 of those parts, each of the temperate zones 26, and both 52 parts or a half, while the frigid zones would each occupy 4 parts, or together 8 parts. We thus find that rather more than a third part of the earth's surface has constantly a very hot climate; that somewhat more than a half is variable, but on the whole temperate, and well adapted for living beings; and that about a 12th has such an extreme of cold, with so brief a period of light and warmth, as renders a great portion of it unfit for the permanent abode of man.

SECTION VI.

LAND AND WATER.

Earth's Surface divided into Land and Water—Continents, their Names—Islands, Archipelago, Peninsula, Cape, Promontory, Isthmus—General Ocean subdivided—Names of Oceans—Sea, Bay, Gulf, Estuary, Delta—Tides—Currents—Importance of the Ocean.

WHEN we look at a map of the world, we see that a large proportion of the earth's surface is covered with water, and



Section of part of the earth's surface raised into continents and islands, with the water of the ocean filling up the hollows.

that the dry land appears in irregular portions which have been raised up out of the ocean.

The larger portions of the dry land are called *Continents*, of which there are four—EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, and AMERICA.

The smaller portions scattered about the continents, and surrounded on all sides by the sea, are called *Islands*, of which Great Britain, Ireland, Sicily, and Sardinia are examples.

A number of small islands collected together form a group, or several groups an *Archipelago*, as the Hebrides, Orkneys, the Grecian Archipelago.

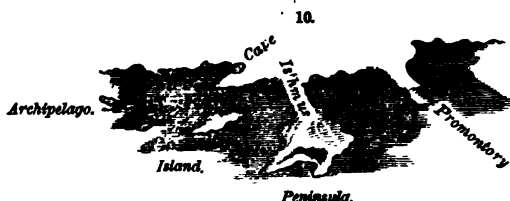
The only difference between continents and islands is in their size, for even continents are surrounded on all sides by the Ocean, as America; and Australia, though in all respects like an island, and far separated from the other continents, is in size almost equal to the continent of Europe.

A portion of land sometimes extends out from the main mass and almost forms an island. This is called a *Peninsula* (*pene-insula*, almost an island).

When two countries are united by a narrow strip or neck of land, it is called an *Isthmus*.

Thus North America is joined to South America by the Isthmus of *Panamà*, and Asia is united to Africa by the Isthmus of *Suez*, the Morea to Attica in Greece by the Isthmus of *Corinth*.

A small portion of land running out into the sea forms a *Cape* or *Headland*, and if of considerable height, a *Promontory* (*pro-monte*, a kind of mountain).



The OCEAN covers upwards of two-thirds of the earth's surface, and though partly intercepted by land, its waters on the whole freely mingle on all sides, by means of great and wide-spreading currents.

For the purposes of geography, this wide expanse of waters has been divided into several oceans and seas.

Oceans form the larger divisions, and *Seas* are smaller portions generally bounded by land.

The *Atlantic Ocean* lies between the continents of America on the west, and Europe and Africa on the east; it extends from the Arctic to the Antarctic Circles, forming a Northern and Southern Atlantic.

The *Pacific Ocean* lies between the east of Asia and Australia and the west of America, and from the North Polar Circle to the South.

The *Indian Ocean* lies in the centre, between Africa, India, and Australia.

The *Arctic Ocean* surrounds the North Pole.

The *Antarctic Ocean* embraces the South Pole.

The *Pacific*, so called by the early navigators because they happened to meet with calm and peaceful weather in their first adventurous voyage over its vast waters, occupies the greatest extent of surface. The *Atlantic* is the next in size, and was so called by the ancients from Mount *Atlas*, a high mountain of Africa.

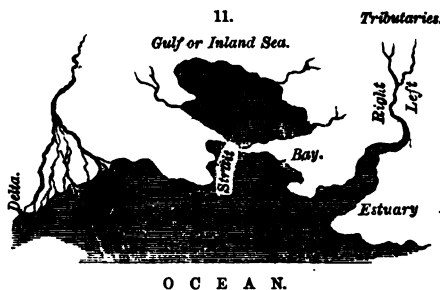
The *Indian Ocean*, which laves the shores of Hindūstan, is of smaller extent.

The *Polar Oceans* occupy the still smaller spaces within the polar circles.

If the whole expanse of ocean be divided into 12 parts, the Pacific will occupy 6 parts, the Atlantic 3 parts, the Indian Ocean 2 parts, and the Arctic and Antarctic Oceans 1 part.

The branches or indentations of the ocean which penetrate the land, are called *Seas*, *Gulfs*, and *Bays*.

Inland Seas are those which communicate with the main ocean by very narrow mouths, as the *Mediterranean* and *Black Seas*; or they may be entirely separated from the ocean, as the *Caspian Sea* and *Sea of Aral*.



A *Gulf* is a portion of water surrounded by land except where it is connected with the sea; it is the counterpart of a peninsula.

A *Bay*, a part of the sea protected on each side by a curvature of the land.

An *Estuary* or *Firth* is the mouth of a river widening into the sea.

A *Delta* is a collection of mud and sand formed at the mouth of rivers, as the Delta of the Nile, the Ganges, or the Danube.

A *Strait* and *Channel* are narrow portions of water connecting two seas.

The Gulf of Finland, the Bay of Biscay, and Bay of Naples, the Strait of Dover, the Irish Channel, and the Estuary of the Severn, and Firth of Forth, are examples which may be pointed out on the maps.

The ocean, throughout its wide extent of surface, is continually kept in motion by winds, tides, and currents.

The attraction of the sun and moon raises a great wave in the centre of the ocean, which is impelled onwards from east to west, and forms tides which flow up and recede from our shores twice in the twenty-four hours.

The tide gradually rises or flows for six hours, and forms high water; after about ten minutes, it again begins to recede, and ebbs for other six hours, when it again commences to flow.

The highest or *spring tides* are at new and full moon, and the

lowest or *neap tides* at the intervening quarters; the time of high water varies according to the position of the moon, and is nearly an hour later each succeeding day.

Besides the tides, there is a great current of heated water which flows from the Equator to the North Pole called the *Gulf Stream*, and a current of cold water which comes from the Pole and flows southward. Similar currents also prevail in the Southern Hemisphere.

The ocean abounds with various kinds of fishes and other animals useful to man.

Though the waters of the ocean contain a large quantity of salts, yet there continually arises from its surface a vapour or mist, which, mounting upwards, forms clouds, and from the clouds it descends in the form of rain, or pure fresh water, which moistens the earth, and is the origin of all our springs, rivers, and fresh water lakes.

The ocean is the great highway of communication, by means of ships, between distant nations, and thus greatly promotes by commerce and mutual intercourse the civilization of mankind.

The ocean occupies about 144,000,000 square miles of the earth's surface. It varies in depth from 2 to 5 miles, and near the shores of continents and islands shallows to from 1000 to 100 feet.

SECTION VII.

POSITION AND FORMS OF CONTINENTS.

Position of Continents—Where most Land, and where most Water—Eastern Hemisphere—Old Continents, how they extend—Position of Africa—Western Hemisphere—Position of America—General Features of Asia, of Europe, of Africa, of America—Australia, why so called.

On taking a general view of land and water on the globe we find :

That the greatest proportion of land lies north of the Equator, in the Northern Hemisphere ;

And that the greatest extent of ocean lies south of the Equator, or in the Southern Hemisphere.

If, from some very high position in the middle of Asia, we were to look around, we should see nothing but land on every side, and we

should then be in the centre of the greatest extent of continental surface.

But if we take up a position in the Southern Ocean, we should then see around us nothing but a vast expanse of shoreless waters.

The great commercial city of London is, as respects the continents on the east and west of the Northern Hemisphere, the most appropriate centre.

If we glance at the Eastern Hemisphere, or *Old World*, so called because it has been longest known and peopled, we find that the Continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa, are all united together.

Europe is only distinguishable as the western part of the great Continent of Asia, while Africa is separated from both continents by the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea, with a very narrow piece of land intervening called the Isthmus of Suez.

Again, we see that Asia and Europe stretch across from east to west, and no portion of their mainland extends so far south as to touch the Equator, while about one-third of Africa crosses the Equator, and lies south of it.

The greater part of Asia lies in the North Temperate Zone, while a large part of Africa is in the Torrid Zone.

Europe and Asia terminate towards the south in several long narrow peninsulas and headlands, and contain numerous bays and gulfs on their southern sides, while many groups of islands extend along the south-eastern shores of the Asiatic Continent.

Each of these continents is marked by some peculiarities of character.

ASIA, the largest of the continents, has in the centre the most lofty table-lands and mountains in the world. It has great extremes of heat and cold—has a large extent of dry, barren, and almost trackless deserts; but has also many large and fertile countries, chiefly on the plains and valleys of its great rivers.

EUROPE is moderately elevated, and is penetrated on all sides by the ocean, forming inland seas. It has a variable but temperate climate, the surface is well watered by rivers, has few barren spots, and is almost everywhere under a state of cultivation by man.

AFRICA is extremely hot, has large central deserts of parched sand, is scantily supplied with rivers or lakes, has fertile lands around its coasts and river basins, but is only partially and imperfectly cultivated.

AMERICA, called the *New World* from its comparatively

late discovery, has a position the reverse of that of Europe and Asia, and is entirely isolated from them.

It extends in length from the North Polar region to within ten degrees of the Antarctic Circle of the south; and consists of two parts, *North* and *South America*, which are united by the narrow Isthmus of *Panama*.

America is remarkable for its elevated mountains extending along its western borders, its large and numerous rivers and lakes, its extensive *prairies* or grassy plains, its forests, and the general fertility of its wide extending valleys.

The climate of North America is variable, passing from extreme winter cold to great summer heat.

South America has numerous volcanic mountains, and in the central part the climate is hot and full of vapour. The vegetation is most luxuriant.

The mountains of America are rich in metals, especially gold and silver; and limestone, gypsum, and salt abound. In North America are extensive coal beds.

AUSTRALIA, or the *Southern Land*, which for size may be reckoned a fifth continent, lies far removed from the others. Its surface is generally level, with few mountain ranges or rivers. The air is dry and pure, though at certain seasons hot and parching; and the country generally is more fitted for pasturage than for agriculture. Gold, copper, and other metals abound.

SECTION VIII.

MOUNTAINS AND RIVERS.

Mountains, Table-lands, Valleys—Drainage—Mountain Chains of Europe, Asia, America, Britain—Metals and useful Minerals—Origin of Rivers—Rivers of Europe, Asia, Africa, America—Lakes of N. America, Switzerland, Britain.

THE dry land is not a uniform level surface, but is raised up into mountains and table-lands, with numerous hollow valleys, or wide-spreading plains.

Mountains form the highest kinds of elevations, and are from 2000 to 10,000, and some even 28,000, feet in height.

A mountain elevated 10,560 feet is two English miles in height, one of 28,000 feet is about 5½ miles.

Hills are smaller elevations ranging from a few hundred feet to 2000 feet.

Table-lands (in French, *Plateaux*) are elevated lands, sometimes of great extent, with flat plains on the top like a table, and not raised into peaked or rounded summits like mountains.

Every country is more or less furnished with mountains, or with gently swelling undulations, which, on one side or the other, slope downwards to a common level or towards the shores of the sea.

Were countries uniformly level there would be no drainage of water, and the surface would then retain the rain which fell upon it, and remain a continual morass.

On looking at a map, therefore, we find that all the continents and islands have their surfaces diversified by hills and valleys.

In general, there is a main *chain* or *range* which extends through the centre, or on one side, while a number of smaller chains branch out from this, forming intermediate valleys.

In the centre of Europe, there is the great chain of the *Alps*; in Asia, the towering *Himalaya* and *Tibet* mountains; in America, the *Rocky Mountains* and snow-capped *Andes*, extending from north to south of that continent.

In England, there are the *Cambrian* or Welsh mountains on the west, and the *Cumberland* chain in the north; in Scotland, the *Grampians* in the centre.

These mountain ranges are the great leading features of the earth; they impart a beautiful variety to its surface; they bring up the hidden stores of metals, and coals, and marbles, and building stones, as well as the brilliant gems, for the use and pleasure of man.

They also collect moisture from the clouds, and drain through their numerous crevices the pure crystal waters derived from rain and the melted snows, which, issuing from their sides in many springs or fountains, furnish supplies for rivers and lakes.

Wherever we trace a mountain range on the map, we shall also be sure to find numerous minute springs, like threads, winding down the mountain sides, till they join to form the noble river, which flows along in its well-selected course, among opposing heights and frowning barriers, till it gains the wide and open plain, and at last spreading out its waters, discharges them into the ocean.

The mountain ridges, or other elevated places from whence

rivers derive their origin, are called the *Watersheds* of the country, sloping on each side like the roofs of houses.

All considerable streams of water which flow into the sea or into lakes are called *Rivers*.

The smaller streams which join the main trunk are called *Tributaries*.

The junction of two streams with each other is called their *Confluence*.

The right bank or side of a river, means that on the right hand when looking in the direction of the stream as it flows to the sea; the left bank being that on the left hand.—(See figure 11.)

In Europe are the *Rhine*, the *Elbe*, the *Vistula*, on the west, and the *Rhone*, the *Danube*, the *Po*, on the east of the Alpine mountains.

In Asia, the *Indus*, the *Ganges*, the *Brahmapootra*, issuing from the heights of the Himalaya mountains.

In North America, the *Mississippi*, with its numerous tributaries; and in South America, the *Orinoco*, *Amazon*, and *Plata*.

In England, the *Severn* and the *Dee* deriving their winding tributaries from the Welsh mountains; and the numerous feeders of the *Thames*, *Ouse*, and *Trent*, pouring in their supplies from the central elevations of middle England.

In Scotland, the *Tweed* and the *Clyde*, rising from the same elevated mountain ridges of Lanark, yet flowing afterwards widely apart.

Lakes are inland collections of rain water, stored up generally for the supply of rivers, or sometimes as drainage reservoirs, in deep and hollow valleys, for the disposal of superfluous moisture.

The lakes of North America form the largest collection of fresh water in the world.

The lakes of Switzerland, of Cumberland in England, and those of Scotland and Ireland, present beautiful sheets of water surrounded by picturesque scenery.

SECTION IX.

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Division of the Earth by Man—Spread of the original Families of Mankind in different directions, Eastern Asia, Western Asia, Africa, Europe and the Isles—Races distinguishable from each other—Origin of Nations—Early and Simple Forms of Government—A Republic—A Kingdom—A Limited Monarchy—A Duchy—A Principality—An Empire—Uses of Governments.

THE habitable parts of the earth's surface, as possessed by man, have been divided by natural and artificial boundaries into various states and kingdoms.

The history of these divisions has been called *Political Geography*.¹

After the destruction of the old world by the deluge, the families of mankind, living together in one community, were by the Divine command dispersed, and the divided tribes began to spread over the various regions of the earth.

One portion took an *eastern* direction, and roamed over the north and east of Asia and its islands; and in course of time, probably, extended over the isles of the Pacific, and as far as the continent of America and Australia.

Another portion took a *westward* direction, some settling in Middle and Western Asia, in Hindūstan, Persia, Babylonia and the valleys of the Euphrates, in Syria, Palestine, Arabia.

Others passed into Africa, establishing great cities in Egypt and the valley of the Nilè; while certain tribes penetrated across the great desert into Western Africa or Negroland.

A third division of the great family of mankind still pursuing their course westward, part by the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, and part along the course of the Danube and other rivers farther inland and towards the north, finally spread over Europe and its islands.

These divisions of mankind are marked by certain peculiarities of external form, of which the tint of the skin is one of the most obvious, as well as by other bodily and mental distinctions.

Europe, and a part of Western Asia, is the abode of the

¹ From the Greek, *politikos*, that which relates to the conditions of man in society.

white skinned; the northern and eastern parts of Asia and its islands are occupied by the *tawny-brown* or *olive-coloured races*; while the greater part of Africa is peopled by the *black* and *woolly-haired* negroes, and allied races.

These three remarkable distinctions of the human race have been termed the *Caucasian* or white, the *Mongolian* or tawny, the *Ethiopian* or negro.

Such was the very earliest distribution of the primitive divisions of the human family; and though some changes and intermixtures of races have taken place in succeeding ages, yet the same great divisions of mankind in the mass are still found inhabiting the same regions of the globe which they appear to have done from the earliest periods.

This is strictly the case as regards the great masses of the population of the old continents of Asia, Africa, and Europe. The European emigrations to America and Australia form an exception of modern times.

In those early and primitive times when the various tribes of men "went forth to people the earth," many led a wandering shepherd life, among whom the heads of families, or *Patriarchs*, exercised rule; others began to build cities, to till the fertile soil, and to settle in particular countries, forming large communities or nations.

According to the various dispositions, and habits, and pursuits of the people of those communities, were their modes of government formed.

Some of the most peaceable and intelligent chose from among their numbers the wisest and most venerable of the elders to direct the government of the community.

Others, more wavering and less self-sustaining, chose some leader famed for his courage and decision of mind, under whose sway they acted; while the ignorant, and turbulent, and selfish, could only be subdued under the stern rule of some powerful despot.

From such natural causes, the various forms of government now prevalent among mankind would seem to have had their origin.

A **REPUBLIC** or **COMMONWEALTH** is a country governed by one or more rulers chosen by the people, generally for a limited term of years. In such a community, all laws are framed by the representatives of the people, and the government is administered in strict accordance to law.

A **KINGDOM** consists of one or more countries, colonies, or

dependencies, under the government of a king or queen, who succeeds by hereditary right, or may be adopted or elected.

Such a sovereign's power may be either *absolute* or *limited*.

When *absolute*, the sovereign is supreme ruler, and can enact or abolish laws without the consent of the people.

When *limited*, the sovereign rules strictly according to law, the laws being framed with consent of the people.

In limited monarchies the people have a voice through their representatives, who may be either hereditary nobles, or commoners elected by the votes of the people, or a mixture of both, forming one or two houses of representatives, as the British House of Lords and House of Commons.

DUCHIES and PRINCIPALITIES are smaller communities ruled by a sovereign.

An EMPIRE consists of several countries or principalities ruled by an emperor.

This title was originally derived from the Roman *Imperator* or supreme ruler.

The design and uses of governments are :

To keep communities of men together ;

To frame and administer just laws, by which the peaceable and industrious are protected, and the turbulent and rebellious punished ;

To regulate and encourage education and the observance of religion ;

To promote arts and commerce ;

To deal with the rulers of other states or kingdoms so as to preserve peace, and to encourage as much as possible good feelings among all nations of the earth.

It is remarkable that the only free governments of past or present times have been instituted by Europeans, or those of European descent. No Asiatic or African government has risen above despotism.

SECTION X.

CIVIL INSTITUTIONS.

Religions of Mankind, Christianity, Mohammedanism, Brahminism, Buddhism, Paganism—The Arts, Sciences, Commerce of Nations—Population, Ancient, Modern.

MANKIND are distinguished not less by their difference of races and governments, than by their religious beliefs.

In ancient times the religion of the Bible was confined to a very small portion of the human race, the Hebrews or Israelites inhabiting Palestine ; the rest of the world were idolaters, and worshipped imaginary deities.

After the establishment of Christianity, the Christian religion spread over Syria, Western Asia or Asia Minor, part of Arabia and of Northern Africa, and by degrees over the greater part of Europe.

On the rise of Mahomet, an Arabian conqueror and pretended prophet, the Christian religion was almost extinguished in Western Asia and in Africa, and the doctrines of this impostor were substituted in its place, and were gradually extended by the tyranny of the sword over the greater portion of Western and Middle Asia, and parts of Eastern Asia and its islands, under the designation of *Islamism* or *Mohammedanism*.

The ancient Persians worshipped the Sun or Fire, and were hence called *Fire Worshipers*.

The Brahmins of India believe in an imaginary deity called *Vishnu*, who, according to their creed, has at successive periods appeared on earth. They also believe in the transmigration of souls into the bodies of the lower animals, and that human beings, after a long probation on earth, will be finally absorbed into the essence of their deity.

The *Buddhists* of India, Tibet, and China, worship the deity *Buddha*, who also, they believe, appeared on earth, and will again reappear.

Pagan nations, such as those of Africa, North-Eastern Asia, various islands in the South Sea or Pacific Ocean, and the original races of N. and S. America, have a more or less obscure and imperfect idea of a deity ; while some tribes are so sunk in ignorance as to have no idea of a God, and no name in their language to express a Superior Being.

The ancient *Mythologies* or Superstitions contained numerous gods and goddesses endowed with poetical attributes; and among the Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, and Saxon nations, their warriors and wise men were, after their death, frequently exalted into gods. The Egyptians, and other nations, even deified beasts, insects, and reptiles.

Shammanism consists in the worship of external nature, of idols formed of wood and clay, and in the propitiation of evil spirits.

All the nations of Europe, with the exception of a portion of European Turkey, profess Christianity, or a religion based on the Scriptures.

All those nations and colonies, in other parts of the world, founded by Europeans, also profess the Christian religion, as the states of North and South America, the colonies of Canada, West India Islands, Australia, and others.

There are three great divisions of Christians:—

1. The *Roman Church*, founding its tenets on the Scriptures and on traditions, and acknowledging the Pope as its infallible Head.
2. The *Greek or Eastern Church*, founded on the Scriptures and traditions, and ruled by the Sovereign and Patriarchs.
3. *Protestants*, or dissenters from those two churches, and who hold the Scriptures as their sole guide.

The Arts and SCIENCES which, in ancient times, flourished in Western Asia and in Egypt, and latterly in Greece and Rome, have now their chief seat in Western Europe, and among European colonists.

To the white or Caucasian races belongs the pre-eminence in the arts and sciences which tend to promote the comforts and the civilization of mankind. To these also belong the higher accomplishments of poetry, music, painting, sculpture, and general literature, as well as scientific knowledge, the diffusion of printing, and general education.

The POPULATION, or number of human beings living on the earth, has varied much in different ages. The gradual increase which, under favourable circumstances, should take place, being checked by scarcity of food, pestilential diseases, and wars.

In a civilized and flourishing country, the population is found to double itself in the course of 30, 50, and 100 years. In many countries the population remains stationary for centuries, in some it retrogrades.

If we take the whole population of a country, and divide the amount by the extent of its surface in square miles (see Section III.), we shall then obtain the average number of persons to a square mile: thus, if a population amounting to 5 millions be divided by the

surface of their country, 50,000 square miles, we then ascertain that there is an average of 100 persons to every square mile.

A city, or any particular district of country, is said to be densely populated, or to have more than the average, while other parts of the country may be thinly populated, or have less than the average. Thus, the city of London contains 19,000 persons to the square mile, so that each person is separated only 14 yards from his neighbour; while, on an average, in the country districts of England, each person is separated about 100 yards.

The density of the population of certain countries, which in ancient times was very great, is now much diminished; while other countries, which were formerly deserts, are now swarming with inhabitants.

The country of ancient Babylon is now a desert waste; the whole western part of Asia Minor, once studded with great cities, is now comparatively a solitude, and so is the upper valley of the Nile in Egypt, the country of Palestine and Idumea, and the north of Africa, where Carthage and other cities stood.

In America, Australia, and other regions, where formerly roamed a few naked savages, millions of busy people are swarming in vast cities, and cultivating fields which were, from the earliest ages, impenetrable forests.

On the whole, the population of the globe is greater at the present time than it appears ever to have been in its past history.

The present inhabitants of the earth are calculated to amount to not less than one thousand millions.

Of this number Europe contains two hundred and fifty-three millions; and, in proportion to its extent, sustains more human beings than any other part of the earth.

Europe contains sixty-eight persons to the square mile.

Asia contains six hundred and twenty-four millions, but its density of population is about one-half that of Europe, or thirty-seven persons to the square mile.

Africa, with its islands, contains about sixty-three millions, or five persons to the square mile.

America, North and South, has fifty-seven millions, or five persons to the square mile.

Australasia and the islands of the South Seas, contain about two millions.

SECTION XI.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

Position, size, shape—Peninsulas—Surrounding Seas—Inland Seas—Mountains—Rivers—Lakes—Climate—Vegetation—Animals—Minerals—Countries in the same Latitude.

EUROPE lies north-west of the Continent of Asia.

It is separated from Asia by the Ural Mountains and the River Ural, which flows from those mountains into the Caspian Sea.

On the north and west its shores are bounded by the Atlantic Ocean.

On the south is the Mediterranean Sea.

On the east the Black Sea.

Europe is much smaller than the other three continents of the earth, being four and a half times less than Asia, one-fourth the size of America, and one-third of Africa.

Europe is very irregularly shaped, consisting of a broad middle part which, on both sides, juts out into *peninsulas*.

The **PENINSULAS** on the north are :—

Scandinavia, including Lapland, Sweden, Norway.

Jutland, including Denmark.

Those on the south are :—

The *Iberian Peninsula*, including Spain and Portugal.

The *Italian Peninsula*, including Italy.

The *Grecian Peninsula*, including Albania and Greece.

The *British Islands*, separated from the mainland by *Dover Strait*, twenty miles broad, form the most westerly part of Europe.

SEAS.—The seas, which are in reality arms or parts of the Atlantic and Arctic Oceans, are, on the north :—

The *White* or *Russian Sea*, which is shallow, and freezes in winter.

The *Baltic Sea*, with its Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, the great inland trading sea of the north, which is also frozen for several months in winter.

The *Skager Rack* and *Cattegat*, forming the entrance to the Baltic Sea.

The *North Sea*, separating Britain from the Continent.

The *Medi-terranean Sea* bounds the southern shores of Europe, separating it from the Continent of Africa.

It was so called by the ancients, because they supposed it to form the middle of the habitable earth.

On the west it receives the waters of the Atlantic through the narrow Strait of Gibraltar, the ancient *Pillars of Hercules*.

On the east it communicates with the *Black Sea*, first by the narrow strait of the *Bosphorus*, and then by the Sea of *Marmora*.

On the north it forms the Gulf of Venice, which lies between Italy and Austria.

The Mediterranean is the largest inland sea in the world, and has been, from the earliest ages, the great thoroughfare of commerce and civilization.

The *Euxine* or *Black Sea* lies between Russia and Turkey in Asia. The *Sea of Azof* forms the northern branch of the Black Sea.

MOUNTAINS.—Europe, in its western half, is elevated in the centre into high mountains ; its north-eastern part slopes into the low level plains of Russia.

The ALPS are the great central range which form the high table-land of Switzerland, from whence rise up numerous peaked mountain summits.

Mount Blanc, the highest summit in Europe, is fifteen thousand feet, or about three miles in height.

The *Carpathian* Mountains range north-east of the Alps.

The *Pyrenees*, on the west, separate France from Spain.

The *Jura* Mountains separate France from Switzerland.

The *Apennines*, a branch of the Alps, extend through Italy.

The *Pindus* and *Balkan* Mountains extend through Turkey and Greece.

The *Scandinavian* Mountains traverse Norway and Sweden.

RIVERS.—The rivers of Europe are numerous, rising in the mountain regions and elevated plains, and flowing through and fertilizing the valleys.

One half of these rivers belong to the northern part of the Continent, and, except those of Scandinavia, all flow north and north-west.

The other half belong to the southern side, and flow south and east.

The principal rivers of the north are :—

The *Pechora*, *Dvina*, *Neva*, *Duna*, *Niemen*, rivers of Russia, flowing into the White Sea and the Baltic.

The *Vistula*, *Oder*, *Elbe*, *Weser*, rivers of Prussia, flowing into the Baltic and North Sea.

The *Rhine* and *Scheldt*, rivers of Germany, flowing into the North Sea.

The *Seine*, *Loire*, and *Garonne*, rivers of France, flowing into the English Channel and Bay of Biscay.

The *Minho*, *Douro*, *Tagus*, *Guadiana*, and *Guadalquivir*, rivers of Portugal and Spain, flowing into the Atlantic.

The principal rivers of the south are :—

The *Volga* and *Ural*, rivers of Russia, flowing into the Caspian Sea.

The *Don*, *Dnieper*, *Bug*, *Dniester*, *Danube*, rivers of Russia and Austria, flowing into the Black Sea.

The *Po*, a river of Italy, falling into the Adriatic Sea.

The *Rhone*, a river of the east of France, flowing into the Gulf of Lyon in the Mediterranean.

The *Ebro*, of Spain, flowing into the Mediterranean.

The rivers of the north and south thus take opposite directions, because the elevated ridge, which extends in a waving line through the centre of Europe, forms a water-shed from which the rivers flow on each side to the ocean.

The *Danube* is the largest river in Europe. It rises in the Swiss Alps, and, after an eastward course of one thousand miles, flows into the Black Sea.

The *Rhine*, another noble river, also rises in the Swiss Alps, near the source of the Danube; but it takes a westward course, and, after winding six hundred miles, flows into the German Ocean.

LAKES.—The fresh water lakes of Europe are most numerous in the low-lying plains of North-West Russia, Finland, and Sweden.

Ladoga and *Onega*, in Russia, are the largest European lakes.

Wener, *Wetter*, and *Mælar*, in Sweden.

Geneva, *Constance*, *Neufchatel*, *Zurich*, on the table-land of Switzerland.

Garda, *Maggiore*, *Lugano*, *Como*, in the Italian Alps. Celebrated for the beauty of their scenery.

CLIMATE.—In the north of Europe the cold of winter and spring is very severe, the surface of the country is covered for many months with snow, and the rivers are ice-bound. A short but warm summer and autumn succeed.

In middle Europe the seasons are more temperate, especially in the western coasts and islands.

In the south of Europe the whole year is genial, with the exception of the hot sirocco wind which blows from the arid deserts of Africa, and the occasional cold blasts from the snowy summits of the Alps.

The mountain regions of the centre are pastoral countries, feeding cattle, sheep, and goats, and producing wool, cheese, and butter.

The surface of Europe is, on the whole, a fertile soil, well watered, and it contains no deserts like those of Africa and Asia.

PLANTS.—In the north much of the country is covered with pine forests, and the chief crops of the valleys are oats, barley, and rye.

In the middle valleys and eastern plains, wheat, fruits, and all kinds of useful vegetables are produced.

In the south grow the sugar-cane, orange and citron trees, the vine, and rice, maize, and other grains.

ANIMALS.—All the domestic animals useful to man thrive throughout Europe, as sheep, cattle, and horses. Buffaloes are found in the plains of Italy and Hungary; the camel on the shores of the Black Sea; the rein-deer is domesticated in Lapland and Finland, and the elk, red-deer, and roe abound.

The wild boar, wolf, fox, wild cat, lynx, martin, and beaver, still roam in the less civilized districts, but animals of prey are very rare.

Birds, especially water fowl, are very plentiful.

Reptiles are few and harmless, the viper being the only venomous one.

MINERALS.—Mineral productions abound in Europe. Gold is found in the Carpathian and Ural Mountains; silver, in Germany and Hungary; copper and tin, in Britain; lead, in Spain. Iron is widely distributed; and coal is found in Belgium, France, North Germany, Spain, South Russia, and Britain.

There are salt mines and springs in France, Spain, Poland, North Austria, and England.

Europe is placed along the middle and northern half of the Temperate Zone, and extends a short way within the Arctic or North Frigid Zone.

With relation to other countries, it occupies the same parallels of latitude, on the *west*, as the British possessions of North America, including Canada, and the northern half of the United States; and on the *east*, as Siberia in Asia, and the country of the Mongols.

SECTION XII.

POLITICAL DIVISION OF EUROPE.

Political Divisions of North, Middle, and South Europe—Its Islands—
Extent and Population of Europe—Early History and Condition—
Races who have Peopled it—Condition of Europe when first visited
by the Romans—Languages—Christianity.

EUROPE is divided into fifty-nine political communities.

It contains four Empires—the British, French, Austrian, and Russian, and part of the Turkish Empire—fifteen Kingdoms, one Papal State, seven Grand Duchies, eleven Duchies, twelve Principalities, four small Republics, and four Free Towns.

NORTH EUROPE.

| | Capital and Towns. | Sea Ports. |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------|
| SWEDEN, a Kingdom. | <i>Stockholm</i> , Upsal. | Gottenburg. |
| NORWAY, a Kingdom. | <i>Christiana</i> , Drontheim. | Bergen. |
| DENMARK, a Kingdom. | <i>Copenhagen</i> , Odensee. | Elsinore. |
| LAPLAND, part Swedish part }
Russian. | Kola. | Umea. |
| FINLAND belongs to Russia. | <i>Abo</i> , Borgo. | Helsingfors. |
| RUSSIA, an Empire, extends }
over N.E. Europe. | <i>St Petersburg</i> , Moscow. | Archangel. |
| POLAND, divided between }
Russia, Austria, and }
Prussia. | <i>Warsaw</i> , Cracow. | |

MIDDLE EUROPE.

| | | |
|---|--|------------|
| PRUSSIA, a Kingdom. | <i>Berlin</i> , Breslau. | Danzig. |
| AUSTRIA, an Empire. | <i>Vienna</i> , Prague. | Venice. |
| BAVARIA, a Kingdom. | <i>Munich</i> , Saltsburg. | |
| SAXONY, a Kingdom. | <i>Dresden</i> , Leipsic. | |
| HANOVER, a Kingdom. | <i>Hanover</i> , Gottingen. | Emden. |
| WURTEMBERG, a Kingdom. | <i>Stutgard</i> , Ulm. | |
| The GERMAN STATES and }
PRINCIPALITIES. | <i>Cassel</i> , <i>Weimar</i> , etc. | |
| SWITZERLAND, a Republic. | <i>Berne</i> , <i>Zurich</i> , Geneva. | |
| FRANCE, an Empire. | <i>Paris</i> , Lyon. | Bordeaux. |
| HOLLAND, a Kingdom. | <i>Amsterdam</i> , Hague. | Rotterdam. |
| BELGIUM, a Kingdom. | <i>Brussels</i> , Ghent. | Antwerp. |
| <i>Frankfort</i> , <i>Hamburg</i> , <i>Bremen</i> , <i>Lubec</i> —Free Towns. | | |

SOUTH EUROPE.

| | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---------|
| PORTUGAL, a Kingdom. | <i>Lisbon</i> , Lagos. | Oporto. |
| SPAIN, a Kingdom. | <i>Madrid</i> , Granada. | Cadiz. |

| | Capital and Towns. | Sea Ports. |
|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ITALY, a Papal State. | <i>Rome.</i> | { <i>Civita</i>
<i>Vecchia.</i> |
| NAPLES and SICILY, a Kingdom. | } <i>Naples, Capua.</i> | <i>Salerno.</i> |
| SARDINIA, a Kingdom. | <i>Turin, Nice.</i> | <i>Genoa.</i> |
| GREECE, a Kingdom. | <i>Athens, Livadia.</i> | <i>Corinth.</i> |
| DUCHIES of TUSCANY, PARMA, MODENA, and LUCCA. | } <i>Florence, Parma, Lucca.</i> | <i>Leghorn.</i> |
| TURKEY in EUROPE, an Empire. | } <i>Constantinople, Adrianople.</i> | <i>Gallipoli.</i> |
| MOLDAVIA, }
WALLACHIA, } Principalities. | <i>Jassy, Bucharest.</i> | <i>Galatz.</i> |
| ANDORRA, Pyrenees, }
SAN MARINO, Italy, } Republics. | | |

EUROPEAN ISLANDS.

| | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, an Empire. | } <i>London, Edinburgh, Dublin.</i> | |
| ICELAND, an Island, belongs to Denmark. | } <i>Opornivick.</i> | |
| SPITZBERGEN, in N. Ocean, to Russia. | } <i>Uninhabited.</i> | |
| SICILY, in Mediterranean, to Naples. | } <i>Palermo, Syracuse.</i> | <i>Messina.</i> |
| SARDINIA, in Mediterranean, to Sardinia. | } <i>Cagliari.</i> | |
| CORSICA, in Mediterranean, to France. | } <i>Ajaccio.</i> | <i>Bastia.</i> |
| MAJORCA, MINORCA, IVIZA, (the Balearic Isles), belong to Spain. | } <i>Palma, Mahon, Iviza.</i> | |
| ELBA belongs to Tuscany. | <i>Elba.</i> | <i>Fallonica.</i> |
| MALTA and IONIAN ISLANDS, a Republic, dependent on Britain. | } <i>Valetta, Argostoli, Zante.</i> | |

AREA AND POPULATION.—Europe and its islands contain an area of three millions seven hundred thousand square miles.

Its population amounts to two hundred and fifty-three millions, forming a mean of sixty-eight persons to the square mile (see p. 13). It is thus more densely peopled than any of the other continents.

EARLY HISTORY.—Europe was later in becoming a civilized country than the neighbouring continents.

While great and civilized nations existed in Asia and North Africa, Europe was overspread by rude and only half-civilized tribes, many of them having no cities or even houses, and leading the life of hunters, and wandering herdsmen and shepherds.

The RACES, or TRIBES OF MEN, who appear successively to have peopled Europe, are :—

The *Lapps*, *Fins*, and *Ouralians*, from North-Eastern Asia.

The *Celts*, who came from Western Asia along the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, forming the Gauls of France, the Ancient Britons, and the Iberians or Spaniards.

The *Teutones*, or *Germans*, or *Goths*, who peopled Middle and West Germany, and part of the British Islands.

The *Slavonic* or *Sarmatian*, as Russians, Poles, Lithuanians.

The *Pelasgic* or *Greek* and *Roman Races*, and the *Etruscans*.

The *Huns* or *Hungarians*, from North-East Asia.

The *Turks*, from Asia, who are the latest settlers in Europe.

At the beginning of the Christian era, the whole of Northern and Western Europe was in a state of half-barbarism. The greater part of the country was covered with dense forests; agriculture and manufactures were almost unknown, and war and hunting formed the chief occupation of the people.

In the sixtieth year before Christ, Cæsar, the Roman emperor, conquered Gaul, and from this period Western Europe became first known in history.

CHRISTIANITY was early introduced into Italy, and from the fourth to the eighth century it was gradually extended over the west and north of Europe.

The ancient languages of Europe have almost all been changed and remodelled into modern tongues. The Latin into Italian and Spanish, the old Saxon into German and English, the Celtic yielding many words to the French, Spanish, and British tongues.

CHRISTIANITY, variously modified, is professed by the greater part of the population of Europe.

The ROMAN RELIGION, in the south and east of Europe—in Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, Belgium, the greater part of Austria, and partially in the smaller German States, in part of Switzerland, and in Ireland,—the probable number amounts to 126 millions.

The GREEK CHURCH, in Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, Servia, Moldavia, Wallachia, parts of Turkey, Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia, Slavonia, Dalmatia, 63 "

PROTESTANT CHURCHES, Britain, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, West Finland, Hanover, Wurtemberg, Hesse Darmstadt, Cassel, Prussia, Nassau, Baden, Switzerland (7 German cantons), part of Hungary, 56 "

MOHAMMEDANS AND PAGANS, Turkey, . . . 6 "

JEWS, dispersed over Europe, . . . 2 "

253 millions.

SECTION XIII.

CONTINENT OF ASIA.

Size and Position—Peninsulas—Central Asia—Mountains—Rivers flowing North—Rivers flowing South and East—Climate—Desert and Rainless Regions—Plants—Animals.

ASIA is the largest continent in the world, and has the highest table-lands and mountains.

It is situated within the Northern Hemisphere; but its islands extend across the Equator.

On the north it borders on the Polar Sea;

On the west it is connected with Europe by the Ural Mountains;

To Africa it is united by the *Isthmus of Suez*.

From North-West America it is separated by a narrow sea called *Behring Strait*, which at *East Cape* is only thirty-six miles wide.

On the south its islands approach to Australia.

On the east side of Asia is the Pacific Ocean;

On the south, the Indian Ocean, branching out on the west into the *Persian Gulf* and the *Red Sea*.

In the west are the *Caspian Sea* and *Sea of Aral*, both inland seas occupying hollow valleys.

PENINSULAS.—This great continent, which is broad and massive, and highly elevated in the centre, contains six remarkable Peninsulas :—

ASIA MINOR or Turkey, on the west, surrounded on two sides by the Mediterranean and the Black Sea.

ARABIA, on the south-west, between the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea.

The PENINSULA of HINDŪSTAN or India, on the south, jutting into the Indian Ocean.

The MALAYAN PENINSULA, to the east of India, bordered by the Chinese Sea.

The COREAN and KAMTCHATKA PENINSULAS, on the north-east, in the Pacific Ocean.

MOUNTAINS.—Across the centre of Asia, from east to west, rises a broad elevated belt, consisting of numerous mountain ranges with summits elevated to the height of four and five miles above the sea level, and covered with perpetual snows.

On the north side of this belt are the *Aldan* and *Altai Mountains* ;

In the middle is the vast table-land and desert of *Tibet* ;

And on the south are the *Himalaya Mountains*, the highest in the world.

In the *Himalaya* range, *Kunchinga*, the highest known mountain, is 28,178 feet above the level of the sea.

Mount Ararat, in the *Taurus* chain, between the *Caspian* and *Black Seas*, is 17,210 feet.

To the west extend the mountains of *Armenia* and *Persia*.

In North Asia is the great *Siberian Plain*.

South of the *Himalayan* range are the plains of the *Ganges* and *Indus*.

The *Chinese Plain* occupies the south-east of Asia.

RIVERS.—All the great rivers of Asia take their rise from the mountains in the centre, one-half flowing northwards into the Northern Ocean, the other half flowing southwards into the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

On the north, the *Obi*, *Yenisei*, *Lena*, *Indighirka*, flow through *Siberia* ; and, on the north-east, the *Amoor* flows through *Tartary*.

On the north-west, the *Oxus* and *Jaxartes* flow into the *Aral* and *Caspian Seas*.

On the south, the *Euphrates*, *Indus*, *Ganges*, *Brahmapootra*, *Irrawadi*, flow into the Indian Ocean.

On the east, the *Cambodia*, *Yang-tse-kiang*, and *Hoan-Ho*, flow eastward into the Chinese Sea.

The *Indus*, *Ganges*, and *Brahmapootra*, the largest rivers of Asia, take their rise in the western part of the *Himalaya Mountains*, and flow through the plains of *India* in courses of 1400 miles.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Northern Asia, including *Siberia* and *Tartary*, consists of a long winter of intense cold, with deep snow, and the rivers are frozen up. This is succeeded by a short and sultry summer. Nothing can exceed the barren dreariness of the central desert.

In the south, a brilliant and dazzling sun bears continual sway, interrupted only by the periodical rains, which cause a luxuriant vegetation everywhere to prevail.

The centre of *Arabia*, part of *Persia*, and the table-land of *Tibet*, are rainless and barren deserts—all the moisture of the clouds being intercepted by the surrounding mountains.

PLANTS.—The animals and plants of Northern Asia have a general resemblance to those of Europe. Large pine forests

extend to the north, and oaks, elms, and other forest trees, succeed these in the more genial valleys to the southward.

But in the countries south of the line of the Himalaya Mountains everything assumes a tropical character.

Palms, sugar canes, orange, and citron trees ; maize, rice, and spices, form the vegetation.

ANIMALS.—The lion, and tiger, and panther, lurk in the jungles ; and the elephant and camel form the principal beasts of burthen. Venomous reptiles abound.

From Asia almost all our domestic animals have been derived, and many of our most useful vegetables and fruits.

Tea, coffee, spices, gums, and balsams, come from Asia and its islands.

SECTION XIV.

POLITICAL DIVISION OF ASIA.

Empires—Islands—Extent and Population—Early History—Races who inhabit it—Religions—Arts—Dress and Habits.

ASIA, though containing numerous races and tribes of men, may be divided into the following *Empires or Governments* :—

The **TURKISH EMPIRE**, in the west, including Asia Minor and Arabia.

The **KINGDOMS OF PERSIA, AFGHANISTAN, and INDEPENDENT TARTARY**, in the centre.

RUSSIAN ASIA, in the north, including Siberia.

BRITISH INDIA, in the south, including Hindūstan, Ceylon, etc.

The **CHINESE EMPIRE, BIRMAN EMPIRE, and JAPAN**, on the east.

TURKEY in ASIA includes :—

Capitals and Chief Cities.

ASIA MINOR and ISLANDS,

Smyrna, Kutayah, Rhodes.

ARMENIA, ...

Trebizond, Erzeroum, Kars.

SYRIA and PALESTINE, . .

Antioch, Jerusalem, Damascus.

MESOPOTAMIA — between
the Euphrates and Tigris, }

Mosul, Bagdad, Arbela.

ARABIA, ...

Mecca, Medina ; Aden, British.

The **PERSIAN EMPIRE**, . .

Teheran, Ispahan, Bassorah.

AFGHANISTAN, ...

Cabool, Guznee.

INDEPENDENT TARTARY, . .

Bokhara, Samarcand.

RUSSIAN ASIA, ...

Tobolsk, Tomsk.

BRITISH INDIA :—

BENGAL PRESIDENCY, . .

Calcutta, Delhi, Benares.

MADRAS, ...

Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly.

BOMBAY, ...

Bombay, Poonah.

CEYLON ISLAND, ...

Colombo, Kandy.

Capitals and Chief Cities.

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| CHINESE EMPIRE, | <i>Pekin, Nankin, Canton.</i> |
| SIAM and BIRMAN EMPIRES, | <i>Siam, Queda.</i> |
| MALAYAN PENINSULA. | <i>Malacca, Singapore.</i> |

ISLANDS.—The ASIATIC ARCHIPELAGO contains the greatest number of islands of any region of the earth. These are collected into various groups, under the general name *MALASIA*, as:—

The PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Luzon, Mindanao, and others.

The MOLUCCAS or SPICE ISLANDS—Celebes, Gilolo.

The SUNDA ISLANDS—Sumatra, Java.

BORNEO, the largest of the islands, in the centre of the Archipelago.

AREA AND POPULATION.—Asia and its islands contains an area of about seventeen millions of square miles, or one-third of the habitable globe.

Its population amounts to nearly two-thirds of the whole human race, or about six hundred millions.

The north of Asia is thinly peopled, but that portion south of the great central table-land is generally densely populated. On the whole, it contains 37 persons to the square mile, or about one-half in proportion to that of Europe.

EARLY HISTORY.—Asia was the original seat of the first families of mankind, from whence they afterwards spread out over all the other regions of the earth.

The first empires of the world after the Flood commenced in Western Asia, as the *Assyrian*, the *Babylonian*, the *Median* or *Persian*.

The *Hebrew Nation* with its Bible History, and the Christian Religion, had their origin in Asia.

The populous and civilized countries of *Asia Minor*, containing many large cities, were conquered by the Turks, and now form the chief portion of the *Mohammedan Empire*.

The cities and countries anciently most flourishing and populous are now the most desolate and ruinous; as Babylon, Nineveh, Ephesus, Tyre, Sidon.

RACES OF MEN.—The western part of Asia is inhabited by white races of men, as the *Syrians*, *Persians*, *Armenians*, *Georgians*, and *Siberian Russians*.

The south-western and middle parts, by darker skinned races, as the *Arabs*, *Turks*, *Hindüs*, *Afghans*.

The eastern half contains a wide-spread population of MONGOLIAN races, distinguished by a tawny olive-coloured complexion, and includes the *Mongols* and *Tartars*, who lead a wandering shepherd life, with few towns or even houses; and the *Chinese*, a numerous race, who have occupied large cities and practised the arts of civilization from a very early period of the world's history.

Beyond these are the *Malayan races*, who inhabit the numerous islands of Asia.

GOVERNMENTS.—In Asia all the kinds of government are despotic. (*Page 31.*) The rulers are either absolute monarchs or chiefs of wandering unsettled hordes. Slavery is practised in many parts.

RELIGIONS.—The prevailing religion of Western Asia is *Mohammedanism*, and it extends eastward through Central and Eastern Asia to the remotest islands.

Brahminism prevails throughout Hindūstan ;

Buddhism in Tibet, Burmah, China, and Japan.

Where educational schools exist they are confined to a few, and the mass of the people are almost wholly untaught and illiterate.

ARTS.—No Asiatic nation, in modern times, is famous for the cultivation of science or art, or for the higher endowments of the intellect. There are domestic arts and personal ingenuity, and considerable spirit of inland trade, but there are no great manufacturing establishments, or maritime commerce on a large scale, such as in Europe.

The general state of morality is low. Polygamy is tolerated and generally practised. Infanticide prevails in many countries ; and personal revenge too frequently supersedes the authority of law.

DRESS AND MANNERS.—The Asiatic dress is of a lighter texture, and more full and flowing than that of Europeans, and the turban is a prevalent head-dress. In sitting, the Asiatic squats on the floor, or on slightly raised *divans* or couches.

Enervated by the climate, they generally take less personal exercise than Europeans. They are generally temperate and spare livers—vegetable food, especially rice, and other grains and pulses, forming their chief diet, with little animal food.

The Arabs, with their tents of camel haircloth, and the Tartars, with their wagons and temporary huts, dispense with houses, and the people generally live much in the open air.

The cities of the more civilized nations have an imposing external appearance, the flat-roofed houses being enlivened by gilded domes, and the mosques and other public buildings by minarets ; but the streets are narrow and dirty, and there is too often the striking contrast of a magnificent palace surrounded by wretched mud huts.

Of the population there are but two classes, generally—the rich and the powerful, and the wretchedly poor and oppressed:

SECTION XV.

AUSTRALASIA.

Size and Position—Shape—Form of Surface—Mountains—Rivers—Climate—Plants—Animals—By whom first Discovered—When and by whom Colonised—Political Divisions and Capitals—New Zealand—Polynesia.

AUSTRALASIA, or SOUTH ASIA, lies to the south-east of the Asiatic islands, and south of the Equator.

The mainland, which may be reckoned a fifth continent, with its islands, nearly equals the size of Europe.

It is of an oblong form, its shores are but slightly indented by the ocean, and it contains no inland seas.

Its surface is generally flat and uniform, containing few mountains or rivers.

MOUNTAINS.—Its principal mountains are on the south-east and on the western shores, with an immense desert region, mostly unexplored, in the centre.

Mount Wellington, the highest summit of the eastern range, is 6500 feet above the sea level.

RIVERS.—The principal river is the *Murray*, which rises in the eastern mountains, and, joined by the *Darling* and other tributaries, flows south-west into the Pacific Ocean.

From the deficiency of mountains, much of the rain which falls sinks into the flat, dry soil, instead of collecting into streams and rivers.

CLIMATE.—The climate is temperate and healthy. The valleys on the sea shores and along the river courses are very fertile, but the greater part of the country is more adapted for sheep pasture than tillage.

PRODUCTIONS.—The plants and animals are mostly peculiar to the country. But European fruits, vegetables, and grain, thrive well in the soil.

It abounds in gold, copper, and other minerals.

POLITICAL DIVISION.—Australia was first discovered by the Dutch, and colonised by the British towards the end of last century.

New Holland, discovered 1606: N. S. Wales, colonised 1788.

It is divided into :—

| | Chief Towns. |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| NEW SOUTH WALES, . . . | <i>Sydney, Paramatta, Bathurst.</i> |
| VICTORIA LAND, . . . | <i>Melbourne, Geelong, Portland.</i> |
| SOUTH AUSTRALIA, . . . | <i>Adelaide.</i> |
| WESTERN AUSTRALIA, . . . | <i>Perth, Albany.</i> |
| NORTH AUSTRALIA, . . . | <i>Port Essington.</i> |
| TASMANIA OR VAN DIEMEN'S ISLAND, | <i>Hobart Town, Launceston.</i> |
| NEW ZEALAND, three islands on the }
south-east, ... } | <i>Auckland, Wellington, Dunedin.</i> |
| TIMOR, PAPUA OR NEW GUINEA, and other islands, lie to the north. | |

The POLYNESIAN ISLANDS are numerous groups of small islands which are scattered over the Pacific Ocean.

Most of these islands have become known to Europeans within the last century. They are peopled by Malay races.

The principal groups are :—

| | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| The SANDWICH ISLES. | MARQUESAS. |
| SOCIETY ISLES. | NEW HEBRIDES. |
| FRIENDLY ISLES. | FEEJEE ISLES. |

SECTION XVI.

CONTINENT OF AFRICA.

Position—Shape—Size—Mountains—Rivers—Climate—Plants—Animals—Races of Men—North Africa—North-East, West, South Africa—Early History.

AFRICA extends from the south shores of the Mediterranean across the Equator and into the Southern Hemisphere.

It is united to the Continent of Asia by the Isthmus of Suez, a piece of land seventy-two miles in breadth, and which separates the Mediterranean from the Red Sea.

Africa has on the east the Indian Ocean, and on the west the Atlantic, on the north the Mediterranean and Red Sea. It is separated from Spain in Europe by the narrow Strait of Gibraltar.

This continent is one uniform mass of land, broadest to the north, and narrowing to a conical point in South Africa.

Its coasts are unbroken by any great indentations of the sea, with very few estuaries or islands; and it has no inland seas, and few lakes.

In size it is one-third smaller than Asia, but three times larger than Europe.

MOUNTAINS.—On its northern border the *Atlas Mountains* rise to a considerable height, then succeeds a great sandy desert or *Sahara*.

Towards the centre of the continent high mountains again rise up; on the west the *Mountains of the Moon*, on the east the table-lands of *Abyssinia*.

In the south extremity of Africa there are mountain ranges of moderate height, and fertile river-valleys. A sandy plain stretches to the north, and again occurs a fertile river-watered basin surrounded by a table-land.

RIVERS.—The rivers of Africa are not numerous in proportion to its extent of surface, and many of the springs and torrents of the desert sink and are absorbed in the sand.

The *Nile*, on the north-east, flows through Abyssinia and Egypt into the Mediterranean Sea.

The *Niger* flows through Negroland into the Atlantic.

The *Senegal* and *Gambia* also flow into the Atlantic.

The *Zambesi*, a large river of South Africa, rises in the central table-land, and flows eastward to the Mozambique shore.

The *Orange River* flows west through the Cape Colony.

The Nile, the most celebrated river of Africa, rises in the centre of the continent by two sources, and, flowing over a distance of 2000 miles, it discharges its waters by numerous mouths (forming a *Delta*) into the Mediterranean Sea. The Nile, swelled by the tropical rains of the interior, begins to overflow its banks in July, and continues to increase till September; and thus the valley of Lower Egypt, in which very little rain falls, is periodically watered and rendered fertile.

CLIMATE.—Africa has a greater extent of surface within the Torrid Zone than any of the other continents, and hence its temperature is very high.

The Great Desert, where little or no rain falls, consists of a dry flinty sand, which, drifted by the winds and the tempestuous simoom, is constantly shifting its position; and the green verdure of an oasis or fertile valley, with its clumps of date palms, is only a rare exception amid the barren, burning plains.

PLANTS.—The valleys and river plains produce a profuse vegetation. The baobab tree attains a great age and size; and the teak, oak, and other forest trees flourish.

The date palm abounds, and forms a valuable article of food; also the cocoa nut, and other palms; the orange tribe,

olive, acacias; numerous gums, and balsam-bearing shrubs; the coffee tree, sugar cane, cotton, and indigo plants;

Senna, dye-woods, papyrus, various heath plants, the cactus or prickly pear.

Maize, rice, millet, and wheat, are raised in favourable soils.

ANIMALS.—Wild animals are numerous, as the oran-outang, and many species of monkeys; the elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, giraffe, camel, zebra, ass, buffalo, deer, antelope; animals of prey are—the lion, leopard, panther, hyæna, bear, wolf, fox, jackall.

Among birds are the ostrich, eagle, vulture, flamingo, cuckoo, swallow, hawk, owl, and parrot.

The crocodile abounds in the rivers, and lizards and serpents are common. The locust exists in myriads.

RACES OF MEN.—North-West Africa, forming the Barbary States of *Morocco*, *Tunis*, and *Tripoli*, is inhabited by *Moors* and *Berbers*. *Algiers* is a French colony.

North-East Africa includes *Egypt*, *Abyssinia*, and *Nubia*, inhabited by *Arabs* of various tribes.

The chief towns of Egypt are *Cairo*, *Alexandria*, *Rosetta*.

Western and Central Africa is the country of the *Negro*.

South Africa is the country of the *Hottentots*, *Caffirs*, and *Bojesmen*—the latter a singularly wild and diminutive race.

Cape Colony, forming the extremity of South Africa, is a British possession. Capital, *Cape Town*.

Africa contains an area of twelve millions of square miles, and a population supposed about sixty millions.

EARLY HISTORY.—Egypt, included in the fertile valley of the Nile, was, at a very early period, the seat of a civilized nation where the arts and sciences flourished, and from thence were transported to Asia and Europe.

Egypt is celebrated for the remains of its great temples and monuments, and for cemeteries and tombs of its kings and nobles. The Pyramids, the Sphinx, and great Temple of Dendera, were reckoned among the wonders of the world.

North Africa was the seat of *Carthage*, a famous city of the Phœnicians, and latterly of the Romans.

Christianity was early introduced into North Africa, and some parts of Nubia and Abyssinia.

SECTION XVII.

CONTINENT OF AMERICA.

Situation—Size—North and South America—Mountains—Rivers—Islands—Climate—Plants—Animals—Earliest Inhabitants—Colonized by Europeans—Political Divisions—North, Central, and South America.

THE AMERICAN CONTINENT occupies the Western Hemisphere, and extends in length from north to south across the Equator.

The Atlantic Ocean on the east separates it from the old continents; on the west is the Pacific Ocean; on the north the Arctic Ocean.

America is about one-ninth part less than Asia.

North and South America are united near the Equator by the narrow Isthmus of *Darien*.

The northern half of America resembles the continents of Asia and Europe, in having an irregular coast line deeply indented by bays and gulfs, and in having extensive inland seas and lakes.

South America resembles Africa and Australia in its compact form, in the coasts unbroken by any large arms of the ocean, and in having no inland seas or extensive lakes.

The general outlines of the American Continent are modelled on the grandest scale. Its mountain chains are extensive and of great height, and many of the summits are active volcanoes. Its rivers and lakes are the largest in the world.

MOUNTAINS.—The most elevated parts of the continent are on the west or Pacific side; here extend the *Rocky Mountains* in North America; and the *Chain of the Andes* in South America.

From these the country slopes eastward to the Alleghany Mountains, and thence to the level of the Atlantic shores.

Nearly all the great rivers rising in the western mountains flow south and east.

RIVERS.—The *Mississippi* is the great central river of North America. It is fed by numerous tributaries—the *Missouri*, *Ohio*, *Arkansas*, *Red-river*, and flows into the Gulf of Mexico.

The rivers of the northern plains flow into the North Seas.

A chain of fresh water lakes unite their waters, and, after producing the great cataract of the *Niagara*, form *St Lawrence River*, which flows east into the Atlantic.

The *Amazon* is the greatest river of South America, and the

largest in the world. The *Orinoco*, the *Plata*, *Rio Para*, and *Colorado*, are other large rivers.

ISLANDS.—The islands of America lie chiefly on the east side.

Newfoundland, *Cape Breton*, and other islands, lie to the north-east. The *Antilles*, or West India Islands, are a numerous group in the centre.

MINERALS.—America abounds in mineral wealth. All the valuable metals are found in the Andes and Rocky Mountains. Coal abounds in North America ; and salt, gypsum, limestone, marble, and sandstone, are very plentiful.

CLIMATE.—The climate of North America is variable, and has the extremes of winter cold and summer heat. That of South America is a tropical climate, with abundance of moisture and warmth.

The high table-lands both of North and South America have extensive desert regions ; but the plains and valleys are very fertile, and produce all kinds of forest trees and fruits and vegetables in great luxuriance.

PLANTS.—In the north, pines, birches, oaks, elms, planes, poplars, willows, abound in the forests ; and the vine, plum, cherry, currant, strawberry, and other fruits, grow naturally. Many species of plants are peculiar to the New Continent. The magnolia and tulip trees are the pride of the forests.

In South America, palms, and other tropical trees, abound, as the mahogany tree, quinine tree, Chili pine.

With the exception of maize or Indian corn, none of the grain plants were found in this country when first explored, though all the European grains now thrive there.

ANIMALS.—The number of quadrupeds of the larger size native to America is not great. The brown bear is common in the north ; the beaver, martin, ermine, musk deer, buffalo, and goat and sheep, of the Rocky Mountains. But the horse, ass, or domestic ox, were unknown till introduced from Europe.

Neither is the lion, or tiger, or elephant, of the Old World, found throughout all the continent. The puma is the substitute for the lion, the jaguar for the tiger, and the llama for the camel. Wolves and foxes abound in the north, and pouched quadrupeds or opossums in the south. Monkeys of a peculiar class also abound. Among birds are the condor, ostrich, sea eagle, hawk, humming bird, mocking bird, turkey.

RACES OF MEN.—The original inhabitants of America, called red men from the colour of their skin, consisted, in the north, of numerous tribes of savage hunters ; in the south, of

two nations more civilized, the Mexicans and the Peruvians. These tribes are supposed to have come originally from the Continent of Asia, some crossing the narrow sea at Behring Strait, others sailing across the Pacific from the east coasts and islands of Asia.

The earliest emigrations are supposed to have taken place about six hundred years after the beginning of the Christian era.

The Continent of America was first made known to the nations of Europe by the discovery of Columbus in the end of the fifteenth century.

The first British Colonies in America were established about two hundred and sixty years ago.

South America was colonized by Spain.

AREA AND POPULATION.—The American Continent and Islands contain an area of fourteen millions of square miles, and a population of about fifty-seven millions, being about five persons to each square mile.

NORTH AMERICA.

Chief Towns.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS—

NEW BRITAIN or HUDSON BAY TERRITORY, and LABRADOR.

CANADA, ... *Ottawa, Quebec, Montreal.*

Canada is situated north of the United States, on the borders of the great chain of lakes, and on the St Lawrence River.

It is divided by the Ottawa River into West and East Canada.

The soil in the river basins, and especially in West Canada, is fertile, and produces all kinds of grain crops, and affords good pasturage for cattle.

Though Canada lies in a corresponding latitude with the south of England, yet the climate is much more in extremes, the cold of winter is intense, and the summer heat greater than that of England. The air, however, is clear, without fogs, and the climate is healthy. Canada became a British settlement in 1763.

The two provinces, formerly distinct, are now united into one, under the administration of a Governor-General and Council appointed by the Crown, and a Legislative Assembly elected by the people. Population 1,800,000.

Chief Towns.

NEW BRUNSWICK, east of the St Lawrence River, ... } *Fredericton.*

NOVA SCOTIA, a Peninsula, ... } *Halifax.*

CAPE BRETON, an Island, ... } *Louisburg.*

NEWFOUNDLAND, an Island, ... } *St John's.*

UNITED STATES REPUBLIC—

Consists of 32 States and Territories } *Washington, New York,*
united under one government, . . . } *Boston, Philadelphia.*

MEXICAN REPUBLIC, ... } *Mexico.*

SECTION XVIII.

THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

The British Islands—Great Britain—Ireland—Extent and Boundaries—Countries in same Latitude—Outline of Coasts—Island Groups—Western Coasts—Eastern—Climate—Early State—Name—First Inhabitants of Britain—Celts—Saxons—Normans—English Language.

THE BRITISH ISLANDS consist of two large islands surrounded by several groups of smaller ones.

GREAT BRITAIN consists of *England* and *Scotland*, and is the largest island of Europe.

IRELAND, which lies west of Great Britain, is about one-third of its size.

The British Islands, from north to south, extend over 700 miles.

They lie within the latitude of 50° and 60° 51' north, and longitude 1° 45' east to 10° 35' west.

Great Britain, Ireland, and the adjoining isles, contain an area of 122,550 square miles, and a population of 27½ millions. This gives 224 persons to the square mile.¹

Britain is bounded on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the north and east by a branch of the Atlantic called the North Sea. Another branch, the English Channel, separates Britain from France.

St George's Channel, and the North Channel or Irish Sea, separate Ireland from Great Britain.

Britain lies on the same parallels of latitude :—

On the east, with Holland, Denmark, and part of Norway ;

And still farther east, with the Baltic Sea, Prussia, Poland, and Central Russia.

On the west, the extended parallels would correspond with Labrador in North America.

The eastern coasts of Britain and Ireland present a smooth waving outline, with occasional bays and estuaries ; the western coasts are irregular and rugged—are generally high and rock-bound ; and on the west and north lie most of the islands.

The ISLAND GROUPS are :—

The *Shetland Isles*, lying farthest north.

The *Orkney Isles*, north of Caithness.

¹ The population throughout, and the areas of counties of Great Britain, are given as fixed by the Registrar-General, 1851.

The *Hebrides* or *Western Islands*.

The *Clyde Isles*, Bute and Arran, in the estuary of the Clyde.

Holy Island or *Lindisfarn*, off Northumberland.

The *Isles of Man* and *Anglesea*, in the Irish Sea.

The *Isle of Wight*, off Portsmouth; *Isles of Sheppey* and *Thanet*, in Kent.

The *Scilly Isles*, west of Cornwall.

The *Channel Isles*, off the coast of France—*Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*.

Rathlin, *Achill*, and other Irish Isles.

The western parts of Great Britain are elevated and mountainous, particularly Cornwall, Wales, Cumberland, and West Scotland. The eastern side slopes into valleys and plains.

The greater proportion of the rivers take their rise in the western mountains, and flow eastward through the sloping fertile plains.

CLIMATE.—The British Islands enjoy a milder and more genial climate than the corresponding countries on the Continent of Europe. This arises from their being surrounded on all sides by the ocean, which in winter is warmer than the land, while the summer heat is tempered by the cool breezes from the sea.

Its mild climate, fertile soil, and highly cultivated surface, render Britain one of the most productive and healthful countries of the earth.

EARLY HISTORY.—To the ancients Britain lay so far removed, so separated from the rest of the world, as to be almost unknown and unregarded.

The Phœnician traders are said to have visited Britain at an early period, to procure tin from the mines of Cornwall.

When first visited by the Romans, nearly two thousand years ago, it was then almost entirely covered by dense forests; and its inhabitants were little removed from the condition of those savages who now inhabit the lonely islands of the Pacific Ocean. Yet they opposed Cæsar's army with great moral courage and bravery.

The original inhabitants of Britain were *Gaels* or *Gauls* from France, and *Cymri* or *Cimbri*, portions of those *Celtic* Tribes who had come into Europe from Western Asia, and occupied the countries on the shores of the Mediterranean.

After these, colonies of *Belgians* and *Saxons* from Germany came over and took possession of the coasts of Britain at different times.

The *Danes*, from Denmark, made frequent descents upon the British coasts, and also became settlers. Finally, the *Normans*, from France, who were originally Saxons, conquered Britain, settled in the country, and introduced new laws.

From the name of one of the Celtic gods, *Bryt*, is supposed to be derived the Roman *Britannia*, Britain.

From another god, *Alwion*, is derived Albion, also an ancient name for Britain.

From the *Angles*, a Saxon tribe, is derived *Angle-land* or England.

The descendants of the *Celts* are still seen in the *Cornish* of Cornwall, the *Cymri* of Wales, the aboriginal *Erse* or Irish, and the *Caledonians* or Scots.

The *Celts* are distinguished by their dark complexions, middle stature, and Celtic languages, which they still retain.

The *Saxons* are distinguished by their fair complexions, and taller and more robust forms.

The English language is a modification of the Anglo-Saxon, originally derived from the *Teutonic* or *Saxon language*.

Many of the old names of places and mountains and rivers in Britain are derived from the Celtic. Such as *Ben*, a mountain; *Dun*, a hill-fort; *Fell*, a hill; *Law* and *Tor*, conical hills; *Esk*, *Uisk*, a river; *Inver*, *aber*, mouth of river; *Kil*, a church; *Inch*, an island; *Blair*, a field or plain.

The Saxons gave names to counties, cities, and boroughs; as *Essex*, East Saxon; *Sussex*, South Saxon; *Scarborough*; *Edinburgh*. *By* and *Ham*, a village, as *Fenby*, *Cheltenham*; *Minster*, a cathedral; *Fjord* or *Firth*, an estuary; *Ness* or *naese*, a promontory.

SECTION XIX.

ENGLAND.

England—Boundaries—Shape—Size—Mountains—Rivers and River Basins—Lakes—Capes and Headlands—Bays—Minerals—Western, Middle, and Eastern England—Climate—Scenery.

ENGLAND, with WALES, forms the southern, and larger part of Great Britain.

It is separated from Scotland by the river Tweed and Cheviot Hills; from Ireland, by St George's Channel; and from France, by the English Channel and Strait of Dover.

England in its northern part is narrow, but it widens out in the middle and towards the south, in the shape of a triangle.

Its greatest breadth is 320 miles, its least 70 miles.

Its length from north to south is 350 miles.

It contains an area of 58,320 square miles, or 37,325,000 acres.



THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

REFERENCES TO MOUNTAINS.—*a*. Celtic Range. *b*. Grampians. *c*. Lanark Range.
d. Cumbrian. *e*. Derbyshire. *f*. Malvern. *g*. Cambrian. *h*. Devonian.
 IN IRELAND.—*i*. Kerry Mountains. *k*. Wicklow. *l*. Downe. *m*. Donegal. *n*. Antrim.
 RIVER BASINS.—1. Thames. 2. Wash. 3. Humber. 4. Tyne. 5. Tweed. 6. Forth.
 7. Tay. 8. Moray Firth. 9. Clyde. 10. Solway. 11. Mersey and Dea. 12. Severn.
 IN IRELAND.—13. Shannon. 14. Lee, 15. Suir. 16. Boyne.

MOUNTAINS.—A mountain range extends through the centre of England from north to south.

The *Cumbrian Mountains*, in the north, rise to a height of three thousand feet.

Sea Fell is 3166 ft. ; Skiddaw, 3088 ft. ; Helvellyn, 3035 ft.

The *Derbyshire Mountains* have an elevation of a thousand feet.

The Peak, Derbyshire, is 1018 ft. ; Wrekin, Shropshire, is 1320 ft. ; the Beacon, Malvern Hills, 1444 ft.

The highest English mountains, the *Cambrian*, are in the western part of Wales.

Snowdon is 3571 ft. high ; Llewellyn, 3469 ft. ; Plinlimmon, 2463 ft.

The *Devonian Mountains* extend westward through Devon, Cornwall, and Somersetshire ; while a lower range run east through Kent and Surrey.

Cawsand, 1782 feet ; Dunkerry Beacon, Exmoor, 1668 ft.

RIVERS.—There are four principal rivers in England, watering with their numerous tributaries four rich and extensive river basins or valleys, and forming with the ocean four famous estuaries.

The *Thames*, rising in Gloucestershire, and flowing east into the German Ocean.

The *Great Ouse*, rising in Northamptonshire, and flowing east into the estuary of the Wash.

The *Trent* and *Ouse* joining to form the Humber, and flowing north-east.

The *Severn*, rising in Montgomeryshire, Wales, and flowing south-west into the Bristol Channel.

If we add to these the *Mersey* in Lancashire, and the *Tyne* of Northumberland, we comprehend the most celebrated rivers for trade and commerce in England.

England and Wales contain on the whole 550 Rivers and Rivulets.

LAKES.—The principal and almost the only lakes in England lie among the mountains of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and they are all famed for the picturesque beauty of their scenery.

Windermere, Westmoreland, is 14 miles in length. The others are — *Derwentwater*, *Keswick*, *Ullswater*, Cumberland ; *Bassenthwaite*, and *Coniston*, Lancashire.

In the south the only lake of any note is *Whittlesea Mere*, Huntingdon.

TABLE OF THE RIVERS OF ENGLAND.

| RIVERS ON EAST SIDE FLOWING EAST INTO NORTH SEA. | | | | |
|--|--|---|-------------------|--|
| Rivers
(Roman Names). | Tributaries joining on the Right, r ;
on the Left, l | Origin. | Length,
Miles. | Flow into,
(Cities). |
| THAMES.
(<i>Tamesis</i>). | { l. Isis, Wainrush, Cherwell, Thame,
Colne, Brent, Lee, Roding.
r. Cole, Kennet, Wye, Mole, Darent,
Medway, Stour. | Cirencester,
Gloucestersh.,
elev. 376 ft. | 215 | { North Sea by
Estuary,
London. |
| CHELMER. | { l. Blackwater.
r. Cann. | Thaxted,
Essex. | 30 | { Estuary,
Maldon. |
| COLNE. | | Essex. | 25 | Colchester. |
| STOUR. | Orwell. | Suffolk. | 45 | Harwich. |
| WAVENEY. | Bure, Yare. | Norfolk. | 50 | Yarmouth. |
| GT. OUSE.
(<i>Usa</i>). | { r. Ivel, Cam, Larke, Lit. Ouse, Stoke,
Nar.
l. Tove. | Brackley, Nor-
thamptonsh. | 160 | { THE WASH
ESTUARY
(<i>Metaris</i>),
length 20 m. |
| NENE. | | Northampton. | 90 | |
| WELLAND. | | Leicestersh. | 70 | |
| WITHAM. | Bain, Slea. | Rutlandshire. | 80 | |
| OUSE. | { l. Swale, Ure, Nid, Wharfe, Derwent,
Hull.
r. Aire, Calder, Don. | Yorkshire. | 80 | { HUMBER Est.
(<i>Abus</i>),
length 40 m.
Hull. |
| TRENT. | { l. Sow, Dove, Derwent, Idle, Tarn.
r. Tame, Soar, Devon. | Burton,
Staffordshire,
elev. 500 ft. | 140 | |
| TEES. | | Durham Co. | 90 | Stockton. |
| WEAR. | | Durham Co. | 67 | Durham. |
| TYNE. | Derwent. | Northumb. Sh. | 80 | Newcastle. |
| COQUET. | | Cheviot Hills. | | Warkworth. |
| RIVERS ON WEST SIDE FLOWING WESTWARD. | | | | |
| SEVERN
(<i>Sabrina</i>). | { r. Virnwy, Teme, Wye, Uake, Taff.
l. Tern, Upper Avon, Chelt, Frome. | Plinlimmon,
Montgomerysh.,
elev. 1300 ft. | 210 | { Estuary,
Bristol Chan.,
Gloucester. |
| AVON, (L.) | | Gloucestershire. | 80 | Bath, Bristol. |
| PARBET. | Thone. | Dorsetshire. | 40 | Bridgeport. B. |
| TAW. | Dart, Mole, Torridge. | Dartmoor. | 50 | Bideford Bay. |
| TOWEY. | | Cardiganshire. | 60 | Cardmarth. B. |
| TEIFY. | | Cardiganshire. | 70 | Cardigan Bay. |
| DOVEY. | | Merionethsh. | 30 | Cardigan Bay. |
| CONWAY. | | Carnarvon. | 30 | Beaumaris B. |
| CLWYD. | | Denbighsh. | 25 | Irish Sea. |
| DEE
(<i>Deva</i>). | { r. Elway.
l. Alwyn, Allan. | Bala Lake,
Merionethsh. | 70 | { Irish Sea.
Chester. |
| MERSKY. | { r. Irwell, Bolin.
l. Weaver. | The Peak, N.
Derbyshire. | 65 | { Irish Sea.
Liverpool. |
| RIBBLE. | Calder. | Craven, West. | 50 | Irish Sea. |
| DERWENT. | Greta, Cocker. | Yorkshire. | | Preston. |
| EDEN. | { r. Eamont.
l. Caldew, Petteril. | Borrowdale. | 30 | Irish Sea. |
| | | S. Westmoreland. | 70 | Solway Firth,
Carlisle. |
| RIVERS ON SOUTH SIDE FLOWING SOUTH INTO ENGLISH CHANNEL. | | | | |
| TAMAR. | Tavy, Lynher. | N. Cornwall. | 60 | Plymouth. |
| EXE
(<i>Isaca</i>). | Yeo, Clist. | Exmoor,
Somersetsh. | 45 | Exeter. |
| AVON. | { l. Bourne, Willybourne, Nadder.
r. Stour. | Devizes,
Wilt. | 65 | Salisbury. |
| ARUN. | Rother. | N. W. Sussex. | 40 | Arundel. |
| OUSE, S. | | N. W. Sussex. | 35 | Leaves. |

CAPIES AND HEADLANDS.—England has an extensive coast line, with numerous Capes, Headlands, and Bays.

The most conspicuous on the east shores are :—*Flamborough Head*, Yorkshire, 500 feet high, with lighthouse ; *Spurn Head*, Humber Mouth ; *North Foreland*, on south point of Estuary of Thames.

On the south shore are :—*Beechy Head*, Sussex ; *The Needles*, on the west of the Isle of Wight ; *St Alban's Head*, and *Portland Point*, Dorsetshire ; *Start Point*, Devonshire ; *Lizard Point*, and *Land's End*, Cornwall.

On the west coast are :—*Hartland Point*, Bristol Channel ; *St David's Head*, Pembrokeshire ; *Bardsey Isle*, Caernarvonshire ; *Holy Head*, Isle of Anglesey ; *Great Ormes Head*, Denbighshire ; *St Bees Head*, Cumberland.

THE BAYS on the east coast are :—*Robin Hood Bay*, Yorkshire ; *Bridlington Bay*, Yorkshire ; *Humber Mouth*, Lincolnshire ; *The Wash*, or Estuary of the Ouse ; *Yarmouth Roads*, Norfolkshire ; *The Nore*, Thames Mouth ; *The Downs*, Kentshire.

On the south coast are :—*Spithead*, Portsmouth ; *Southampton Bay*, Hampshire ; *Poole*, Dorsetshire ; *Torbay*, Devonshire ; *Mounts Bay*, Cornwall.

On the west coast are :—*The Bristol Channel*, and Estuary of the Severn ; *Swansea Bay*, Glamorganshire ; *Caermarthen Bay*, Caermarthenshire ; *Milford Haven*, Pembrokeshire ; *St Bride's Bay*, Pembrokeshire ; *Cardigan Bay*, Cardiganshire ; *Caernarvon Bay*, Caernarvonshire ; *Beaumaris Bay*, Anglesea ; *Estuary of the Dee*, Chester ; *Estuary of the Mersey*, Lancashire ; *Morecambe Bay*, Lancashire.

MINERALS.—The western parts of England, especially Wales, Cornwall, and Devon, are mountainous, and produce granite, roofing slates, and metals, especially silver, copper, tin, and lead.

The western part of England, from its elevated irregular surface and moist climate, is more a pastoral and grazing country than an agricultural.

The middle counties of England are moderately elevated, and contain limestone and building stones, with coal, iron, and salt beds. In these counties are situated the principal manufacturing cities.

The eastern counties are more level, are traversed by numerous rivers, contain rich soils of clay and marl, and, in the south, chalk ; and form the chief agricultural districts.

More than three-fourths of the surface of England are under cultivation.

CLIMATE.—The climate of England, though variable, is temperate ; the winter in the south-west is milder than in the east and north, and the summer heat is rarely in excess.

More rain falls on the west coast, especially in the mountainous parts, than on the east.

The prevailing winds throughout the year are from the west and south-west; in winter and early spring, from the north and north-east.

SCENERY.—The mountain districts of North-West England and Wales present a bold and diversified Alpine scenery, with their blue lakes and mountain streams.

The general appearance of the more level, undulating country, is that of a rich, wooded, and almost universally cultivated soil, diversified by green hedgerows, clumps of noble trees, numerous baronial mansions, neat cottages, quiet rural villages, and occasional large, brick built, smoky, busy towns of arts and manufactures, and sea ports with numerous shipping.

Some of the ancient forest lands still remain, as the New Forest, Hants; Sherwood Forest, Notts; the Dean, Gloucestershire; and the Wealds of Sussex.

Surrey and Kent are famous for the growth of oak.

Exmoor, Devon, is a large, elevated, and barren table-land. Salisbury Plain is an open elevated pasture land.

SECTION XX.

DIVISION OF ENGLAND.

Division into Counties and Parishes—Northern Counties, Eastern, Western, North-Midland, South-Midland, Southern—Local Government—Ecclesiastical Division—Religions—Early History—Saxon Heptarchy—Kingdom—Norman Conquest—Wars of York and Lancaster—Elizabethan Period—Stewarts—Revolution.

ENGLAND is divided into forty Counties or Shires, and Wales into twelve.

Each county is again subdivided into Parishes.

FIVE NORTHERN COUNTIES.

| Counties. | Area in Sq. Miles. | Population. | County and other Towns. ¹ |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------------|--|
| NORTHUMBERLAND, | 1952 | 303,568 | { Newcastle, Berwick, Alnwick, Hexham, Morpeth.
Carlisle, Whitehaven, Penrith, Keswick. |
| CUMBERLAND, | 1565 | 195,492 | |

¹ The first name in all the following lists is the county town.

| Counties. | Area in Sq. Miles. | Population. | County and other Towns. |
|--|--------------------|-------------|---|
| WESTMORELAND, | 758 | 58,287 | { <i>Appleby</i> , Kendal, Ambleside. |
| DURHAM, . . . | 973 | 391,000 | { <i>Durham</i> , Sunderland, Stockton, Hartlepool, Darlington. |
| YORKSHIRE, divided into North, East, and West Ridings, | 5983 | 1,798,000 | { <i>York</i> , Leeds, Sheffield, Hull, Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, Scarborough, Whitby. |

Newcastle is the centre of a great coal county. *Berwick* is the border town between Scotland and England. *Durham* is celebrated for its Cathedral.

Yorkshire is the largest county of England. *York* Cathedral is a noble structure; *Leeds* has extensive cloth manufactures; *Sheffield* is celebrated for its iron and steel wares; *Hull* for its shipping and trade.

FIVE EASTERN.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|------|---------|--|
| LINCOLNSHIRE, . . . | 2776 | 407,222 | { <i>Lincoln</i> , Boston, Stamford, Grantham, Caistor. |
| NORFOLK (<i>Northfolk</i>), | 2116 | 442,714 | { <i>Norwich</i> , Yarmouth, Lynn. |
| SUFFOLK (<i>Southfolk</i>), | 1481 | 337,215 | { <i>Ipswich</i> , Bury St Edmund's. |
| ESSEX (<i>East Saxon</i>), | 1657 | 369,318 | { <i>Chelmsford</i> , Colchester, Harwich, Maldon. |
| KENT, . . . | 1627 | 615,766 | { <i>Maidstone</i> , Canterbury, Rochester, Chatham, Greenwich, Woolwich, Dover. |

The Eastern Counties are very fertile, producing wheat and other grain; *Essex* and *Kent*, hops, fruits, and vegetables. *Lincoln* has a noble cathedral. *Norwich* has extensive woollen and crape manufactures.

FIVE WESTERN.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|------|-----------|--|
| LANCASHIRE, . . . | 1905 | 2,031,000 | { <i>Lancaster</i> , Liverpool, Manchester, Bolton, Preston, Oldham, Rochdale. |
| CHESHIRE, . . . | 1105 | 455,725 | { <i>Chester</i> , Stockport, Macclesfield. |
| SHROPSHIRE (<i>Salop</i>), | 1291 | 229,341 | { <i>Shrewsbury</i> , Ludlow, Bridgenorth. |
| HEREFORDSHIRE, . . | 336 | 115,489 | { <i>Hereford</i> , Leominster, Ledbury, Ross. |
| MONMOUTHSHIRE, . | 576 | 157,418 | { <i>Monmouth</i> , Chepstow, Abertillery, Gwent. |

Lancashire is a large county studded with manufacturing towns. *Manchester* is the great centre of the cotton manufac-

tures, and of silks and other fabrics. Including Salford, which adjoins it, the population exceeds four hundred thousand.

Liverpool, next to London, has the greatest shipping trade, with a population of three hundred and seventy-six thousand.

At *Northwich*, Cheshire, are extensive salt springs.

Hereford is a great cider county.

TEN NORTH-MIDLAND.

| Counties. | Area in Sq. Miles. | Population. | County and other Towns. |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------|---|
| NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, . | 822 | 270,427 | { <i>Nottingham</i> , Newark, Mansfield. |
| DERBYSHIRE, . | 1029 | 296,000 | { <i>Derby</i> , Chesterfield, Ashbourne, Matlock, Buxton. |
| STAFFORDSHIRE, . | 1138 | 608,716 | { <i>Stafford</i> , Lichfield, Wolverhampton, Stoke-on-Trent. |
| WORCESTERSHIRE, . | 738 | 276,926 | { <i>Worcester</i> , Dudley, Kidderminster, Droitwich. |
| WARWICKSHIRE, . | 881 | 475,000 | { <i>Warwick</i> , Coventry, Birmingham, Stratford. |
| LEICESTERSHIRE, . | 803 | 230,300 | { <i>Leicester</i> , Loughborough, Bosworth. |
| RUTLANDSHIRE, . | 150 | 22,983 | <i>Oakham</i> , Uppingham. |
| NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, . | 985 | 212,380 | <i>Northampton</i> , Peterborough. |
| HUNTINGDONSHIRE, . | 361 | 64,183 | { <i>Huntingdon</i> , St Ives, St Neot's. |
| CAMBRIDGESHIRE, . | 818 | 185,400 | { <i>Cambridge</i> , Ely, Newmarket. |

Nottingham is celebrated for lace, cotton, and other manufactures. *Derbyshire* has extensive lead mines. *Staffordshire* is famous for its porcelain and glass manufactures; *Lichfield* for its cathedral; *Birmingham* for its iron goods; *Leicestershire* for its stocking manufactures. *Cambridge* is the seat of a university. *Stratford-on-Avon* is the birth-place of Shakspeare.

TEN SOUTH-MIDLAND.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|------|-----------|---|
| GLoucestershire, . | 1258 | 458,800 | { <i>Gloucester</i> , Bristol, Cheltenham, Stroud, Cirencester, Tewkesbury. |
| OXFORDSHIRE, . | 739 | 170,440 | { <i>Oxford</i> , Woodstock, Henly, Banbury. |
| BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, . | 730 | 163,723 | { <i>Buckingham</i> , Aylesbury, Wycombe, Eton, Marlow. |
| BEDFORDSHIRE, . | 462 | 124,478 | { <i>Bedford</i> , Biggleswade, Dunstable. |
| HERTFORDSHIRE, . | 611 | 167,298 | <i>Hertford</i> , St Alban's, Ware. |
| MIDDLESEX (Mid Saxon), } | 281 | 1,886,576 | { LONDON, Brentford, Westminster, Uxbridge. |

| Counties. | Area in
Sq. Miles. | Population. | County and other Towns. |
|----------------|-----------------------|-------------|--|
| SURREY, . . . | 748 | 683,000 | { Guildford, Southwark,
Kingston, Croydon, Epsom. |
| BERKSHIRE, . . | 705 | 170,000 | { Reading, Windsor, Abing-
don, Hungerford. |
| WILTSHIRE, . . | 1352 | 254,221 | { Salisbury, Devizes, Marl-
borough. |
| SOMERSETSHIRE, | 1636 | 444,000 | { Bath, Wells, Taunton,
Bridgewater. |

Glostershire is noted for its dairy produce; *Bristol* city for its commerce and shipping. *Cheltenham* is a watering place. *Cirencester* (Ci'cester) was a town of the ancient Britons, and on its site was built a Roman town. *Oxford* is the seat of a university. *Somersetshire* is noted for its agricultural produce. In *Wiltshire* is Salisbury Plain, on which is *Stonehenge*, an ancient Druidical circle.

LONDON, the Capital of England and Metropolis of Great Britain, is the most extensive and important city in the world. It contains three hundred thousand inhabited houses, and two millions six hundred and sixty thousand inhabitants. It is the seat of Royalty, of the Executive Government, and the two Houses of Parliament. It is the great centre of trade and commerce, and shipping enter and leave its ports for every region of the globe.

The most remarkable public buildings are St Paul's, Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, the Tower, British Museum, Somerset House, Royal Exchange, St James' Palace, Waterloo, New London, and other bridges across the Thames. The principal parks are, Hyde Park, Kensington, St James'.

London extends $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length and 4 in breadth, occupying a space of 30 square miles.

Though occupying a less space, London contains a much larger population than any of the ancient cities on record, such as Nineveh and Babylon. Rome is supposed to have contained at the utmost 700,000 inhabitants.

FIVE SOUTHERN.

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|------|---------|--|
| SUSSEX (South Saxon), | 1461 | 336,844 | { Chichester, Brighton, Lewes,
Hastings. |
| SOUTHAMPTONSHIRE
(Hampshire), | 1672 | 405,370 | { Winchester, Portsmouth,
Southampton, Lymington. |
| DORSETSHIRE, . . . | 987 | 184,207 | { Dorchester, Weymouth,
Poole, Bridport. |
| DEVONSHIRE, . . . | 2580 | 567,000 | { Exeter, Plymouth, Devon
port, Tiverton. |
| CORNWALL, . . . | 1365 | 355,558 | { Launceston, Falmouth,
Truro, Penzance. |

Brighton, on the sea coast, is a celebrated watering place. *Portsmouth* is the chief station of the British Navy. *Southampton*, a sea-port from whence foreign packets sail. *Plymouth* has large naval dock-yards, and an extensive foreign trade. *Devon* and *Cornwall* are mining districts. *Dartmoor* is an elevated and extensive, but bleak and barren forest, in Devonshire.

SIX IN NORTH WALES.

| Counties. | Area in Sq. Miles. | Population. | County and other Towns. |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------------|--|
| FLINTSHIRE, . . . | 289 | 68,156 | { <i>Flint</i> , Holywell, Mold.
<i>St Asaph</i> . |
| DENBIGHSHIRE, . . . | 603 | 92,583 | { <i>Denbigh</i> , Wrexham, Ruthin.
<i>Llangollen</i> . |
| CAERNARVONSHIRE, . . | 579 | 87,870 | { <i>Caernarvon</i> , Bangor,
<i>Conway</i> . |
| ANGLESEY, . . . | 302 | 57,327 | <i>Beaumaris</i> , Holyhead. |
| MERIONETHSHIRE, . . | 602 | 38,843 | <i>Harlech</i> , Dolgelly, Bala. |
| MONTGOMERYSHIRE, . . | 755 | 67,335 | { <i>Montgomery</i> , Welshpool,
<i>Newton</i> . |

North Wales is a mountainous and chiefly a pastoral country, producing sheep, and wool, and numerous cattle. *Anglesey* island, separated by the Menai Strait, but connected to the mainland by a very large bridge, is a level county, and fertile. Adjoining is *Holyhead*, a small isle, with town of same name. The islands of *Anglesey* and *Man* were the abodes of the ancient Druids, the priests of the Celtic tribes.

SIX IN SOUTH WALES.

| | | | |
|--|-----|---------|--|
| RADNORSHIRE, . . . | 425 | 24,716 | { <i>New Radnor</i> , Presteigne,
<i>Knighton</i> . |
| CARDIGANSHIRE, . . . | 693 | 70,796 | { <i>Cardigan</i> , Aberystwith,
<i>Lampeter</i> . |
| PEMBROKESHIRE, . . . | 628 | 94,140 | { <i>Pembroke</i> , Haverfordwest,
<i>Milford</i> , <i>St David's</i> . |
| CAERMARTHENSHIRE, . . | 947 | 110,632 | { <i>Caermarthen</i> , Llandillo,
<i>Llanelly</i> . |
| BRECKNOCKSHIRE
(<i>Brecon</i>), } | 719 | 61,474 | <i>Brecknock</i> , Hay, Builth. |
| GLAMORGANSHIRE, . . . | 856 | 231,849 | { <i>Cardiffe</i> , Swansea, Llandaff,
<i>Merthyr-Tydvil</i> . |

South Wales contains an extensive coal basin, from which large quantities of coals are exported. Iron is extensively smelted. Roofing slates are supplied by Wales; and copper, silver, and lead ores are wrought.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—Each of these counties has a local government of its own—a Lord-Lieutenant, Sheriffs, Coroner, and Magistrates, appointed by the Crown.

The cities and boroughs have a magistracy elected by the inhabitants.

RELIGION.—England is divided into two ecclesiastical provinces or archbishoprics; that of Canterbury comprising all the country south of the Dee and Humber; and that of York including the country to the north of that line.

The established state religion is the Episcopal or Church of England.

The other denominations are—Methodists, Baptists, Independents, Presbyterians, Romanists, Quakers.

There are 11,728 parishes, and 34,467 places of worship of all denominations.

EARLY HISTORY.—England, in the middle ages under the Saxons, was divided into seven kingdoms or petty states, forming the *Heptarchy*. These were—*Kent, Sussex, Wessex, Essex, Northumbria, East Anglia*, including the south-eastern counties; and *Mercia*, including the midland counties.

All these were consolidated into one kingdom under Egbert, A.D. 827.

Under the wise reign of Alfred the Great, the laws and literature, and the general interests of the kingdom, were greatly promoted.

The Norman conquest, A.D. 1066, introduced new laws and a baronial or feudal system of government.

In A.D. 1172, Ireland was annexed to England.

In A.D. 1282, Wales, which had waged a long war of resistance against the Saxons, was subdued by Edward I., and united to England as a Principality.

From the fourteenth to the sixteenth centuries, England was convulsed by the conflicting claims of the Royal Houses of Lancaster and York, which greatly retarded the civilization and prosperity of the nation.

Under the reign of Elizabeth, England began greatly to extend her commerce, and to augment her naval force.

About this time, too (1587), England began to send out colonies to North America, and to the East and West Indies.

In 1603, by the accession of James I., Scotland was annexed to England.

From the era of the Revolution (1668), which established a permanent government, Great Britain dates a great advance-

ment of national prosperity, an increase of population, and an extension of her empire to India, Australia, and other regions of the globe.

SECTION XXI.

SCOTLAND.

Scotland—Position—Boundaries—Shape—East Coast—West Coast—Capes and Headlands—Bays—Highlands and Lowlands—Mountains, North, South—River Basins—Lakes—Climate—Scenery.

SCOTLAND forms the northern division of Great Britain.

A waving line from the Tweed at Berwick, along the Cheviot Hills and the River Liddel to the Solway Firth on the west, separates Scotland from England.

Its eastern shores are bounded by the North Sea; its western by the Atlantic Ocean.

Its form is irregular, and varies in breadth from thirty to one hundred and forty miles; it extends in length, from north to south, two hundred and eighty miles.

Including its islands, it extends from Lat. $54^{\circ} 38'$ to $60^{\circ} 50'$ north.

It contains an area of 31,300 square miles, or 20,000,000 acres.

The east coast of Scotland exhibits a waving line indented by five conspicuous estuaries:—

The *Firth of Forth*, on the south-east; the *Firth of Tay*, the *Moray Firth*, *Cromarty Firth*, and *Dornoch Firth*.

The west coast presents a very irregular outline. It is broken up by numerous headlands, bays, and lochs or arms of the sea, and is thickly studded with islands of various sizes.

On the west coast:—

The *Bay of Ayr*, *Firth of Clyde*, *Loch Fyne*, *Loch Linnhe*, *Loch Carron*, and *Loch Broom*.

On the south-west coast are:—

The *Solway Firth*, *Wigton Bay*, *Glen Luce Bay*, *Loch Ryan*.
CAPES.—The capes or headlands on the east are:—

St Abb's Head, Berwickshire; *Fife Ness*, north of Firth of Forth; *Kinnaird's Head*, north point of Aberdeenshire; *Turbet Ness*, Cromarty; *Duncansby Head*, Pentland Firth.

On the west:—

Fairland Point, Wigtonshire; *Mull of Cantyre*, Argyleshire;

Ardnamurchan Point, Inverness-shire; *Cape Wrath*, Sutherlandshire.

No inland part of Scotland is more than forty miles distant from the Sea.

HIGHLANDS AND LOWLANDS.—Scotland is naturally divided into a *Highland* or mountainous district, and into a *Lowland*, or district of valleys and plains.

The Lowlands lie south of a line drawn from the Firth of Tay to the Firth of Clyde, and may include also the valleys along the east coast to the Moray Firth; all to the west and north are Highlands.

In the Highland division of Scotland the land is more elevated along the whole western part, and slopes downwards to the east.

On this account we find all the rivers deriving their origin from the mountain slopes of the west, and directing their courses eastwards.

The Highlands are intersected by a chain of lakes which extend from Fort William to Inverness, through a hollow valley called *Glen More* or the Great Glen.

MOUNTAINS.—The *Celtic range* of mountains extend west and north of the Great Glen, through Ross and Sutherland.

Mealfourvie, 2700 ft.; *Ben-Wyvis*, 3720 ft.; *Ben Clibrick*, 3165.

The *Grampian Mountains* extend through the centre of Scotland from west to east, forming the most elevated ridge of the country, their summits rising nearly a mile above the sea level.

The Grampian region properly includes the whole district from the Caledonian lakes to the valley of Strathmore. *Ben-Nevis* (the snowy mountain), the highest in Britain, is 4370 ft.; *Ben Cruachan*, 3670 ft.; *Ben-More*, 3870; *Cairngorm*, 4085 ft.; *Ben-Macdhui* (the dark mountain), the highest of the S.E. range, 4348 ft.; *Cairnoul*, 4245 ft.

The *Sidlaws*, a lower range of hills, extend from Perth through Forfarshire. Between the Sidlaws and Grampians stretches the long and fertile valley of *Strathmore*. The *Lennox* and *Ochil Hills* extend through Stirlingshire and Fifeshire.

The south of Scotland has also its mountain range, which crosses the country from the Solway to the Clyde, the highest summits being in Lanark and Peebles shires.

Hartfell, 2635 ft.; *Lowther*, 2522.

From this central range the *Lammermoors* and *Pentlands* strike north-east through the Lothians.

The *Cheviot Hills* form the boundary between England and Scotland. They form an extensive pastoral district, with a general elevation of 2000 feet.

RIVERS.—The Lowlands of Scotland, the most fertile and most populous portion of the country, are formed by four great river basins.

The *Tweed* takes its rise by several tributaries in the Lanark and Cheviot range of mountains, and flows east through Tweeddale into the sea, at Berwick.

The *Forth* rises in the Stirlingshire mountains, and flows eastward, forming the estuary of the Forth, bordered by Fife and the Lothians.

The *Tay* rises in the Grampians of Perthshire, and flows eastward by Perth and Strathearn and the Carse of Gowrie, expanding into an estuary.

The *Clyde* has its origin in the Lowther Mountains, Lanarkshire, and pursuing a western course through Clydesdale, at Glasgow expands into an estuary which flows between Renfrewshire and Dumbarton into the North Sea.

The other river basins are—in the south of Scotland :—

The *Solway*, receiving the estuaries of the *Nith*, the *Annan*, and the *Liddel*.

The basins of the *Ayr*, the *Doon*, and *Irvine*, in Ayrshire, their waters flowing into the North Channel.

On the north-east coast of Scotland :—

The *Esk*, *North* and *South*, flowing through Forfarshire into the German Ocean.

The *Dee* and *Don*, flowing through Aberdeenshire into the German Ocean.

The *Spey*, *Lossie*, *Findhorn*, *Nairn*, *Ness*, flowing into the Moray Firth.

The *Conon*, flowing into the Cromarty Firth.

The *Oikel* and *Brora*, flowing into the Dornoch Firth.

The *Thurso* and *Naver*, flowing into the North Sea.

THE LAKES are numerous, of considerable size, and many of them famed for their picturesque beauty.

Loch Lomond, Dumbartonshire, is twenty-four miles in length, and is studded with numerous green wooded islets. *Loch Katrine* is surrounded by the celebrated scenery of the Trossachs. *Loch Awe*, *L. Tay*, *L. Ness*, *L. Lochy*, *L. Maree*, are all lakes of considerable extent.

TABLE OF THE RIVERS OF SCOTLAND.

| RIVERS OF EAST SIDE FLOWING EAST AND NORTH-EAST INTO THE NORTH SEA. | | | | |
|---|--|--|-------------------|---|
| Rivers
(Roman Names). | Tributaries joining on the Right, r ;
on the Left, l. | Origin. | Length,
Miles. | Flow into,
(Cities). |
| TWEED
(<i>Tueda</i>). | l. Biggar, Lyne, Eddleston, Leithen,
Gala, Leader, Eden, Whitadder.
r. Fruid, Talla, Etterick, Yarrow,
Teviot, Borthwick, Allan, Jed, Till. | Tweedshaws,
Peeblesshire,
elev. 1500 feet. | 100 | North Sea,
<i>Bervick</i> . |
| TYNE. | | Edinburghshire. | 28 | <i>Dunbar</i> . |
| EYE. | | Berwickshire. | 25 | <i>Eyemouth</i> . |
| FORTH. | l. Teith, Allan, Devon, Leven. | Stirlingshire. | 170 | FORTH EST.
(<i>Boiotria</i>). |
| EDEX. | r. Carron, Avon, Almond, Leith, Esk. | Perthshire. | 18 | <i>St Andrew's</i> . |
| TAY. | l. Garry, Lyon, Tummel, Ericht, Isla.
r. Dochart, Lochy, Bran, Shochie,
Almond, Earn. | Perthshire,
elev. 2400 feet. | 180 | FIRTH OF TAY.
<i>Dundee</i> . |
| ESK, S. | r. Porson. | N.W. Forfarsh. | 40 | <i>Montrose</i> . |
| ESK, N. | Mark, Lee, Brany. | N. Forfarsh. | 35 | North Sea. |
| DEE, N.
(<i>Deva</i>). | l. Quolch, Gairn. | Braemar. | 90 | <i>Aberdeen</i> . |
| DON. | r. Geauly, Mulck, Avon. | Aberdeensh. | 60 | <i>Old Aberdeen</i> . |
| YTHAN. | Bucket, Lochel, Urie. | W. Aberdeensh. | 30 | <i>Ellon</i> . |
| DOVERAN. | Bogle, Isla. | W. Aberdeensh. | 40 | <i>Barry</i> . |
| SPRY
(<i>Tuessis</i>). | l. Calder, Dulnain.
r. Trulim, Feshie, Nethy, Avon,
Fiddich. | Inverness-sh.
elev. 1200 ft. | 120 | <i>Fochabera</i> . |
| LOSSIE. | r. Lochty. | Morayshire. | 26 | <i>Elgin</i> . |
| FINDHORN. | Dovie, Dorbach. | Inverness-shire. | 40 | MORAY FIRTH
(<i>Varar</i>). |
| NAIRN. | Calder. | Inverness-shire. | 30 | <i>Nairn</i> . |
| NESS. | Garry, L. Ness, etc., 52 m.; Ness, 8 m. | Inverness-shire. | 60 | <i>Inverness</i> . |
| BEAULT. | Farar, Glass. | N.W. Inverness. | 35 | <i>Beauly</i> . |
| CONAN. | Garve, Orrin. | Ross-shire. | 25 | <i>Dingwall</i> . |
| OIKEL. | Shin, Cassley. | Sutherlandsh. | 30 | <i>Dornoch</i> . |
| BRORA. | Strathbeg. | Sutherlandsh. | 25 | <i>Brora</i> . |
| HELMSDALE. | | Sutherlandsh. | 22 | <i>Helmisdale</i> . |
| NAVER. | L. Naver. | Sutherlandsh. | 20 | North Sea. |
| THURSO. | L. More, L. Calder. | Caithness-shire. | 28 | <i>Thurso</i> . |
| RIVERS OF WEST SIDE FLOWING WEST AND SOUTH. | | | | |
| CLYDE
(<i>Glota</i>). | r. Culter, Medwin, Mouse, Kelvin,
Leven.
l. Daer, Elvin, Douglas, Nethan,
Avon, Cart, Dryfe. | Lanarkshire,
elev. 1400 ft. | 115 | N. Channel,
FIRTH OF
CLYDE,
<i>Glasgow</i> . |
| IRVINE. | Glen, Garnock, Lugton. | Ayrshire. | 25 | <i>Irvine</i> . |
| DOON. | | Kirkcudbright. | 30 | |
| AYR. | Lugar, Cofla. | Lanarkshire. | 25 | <i>Ayr</i> . |
| CREE. | Minnick, Bladnock. | Ayrshire. | 25 | SOLWAY F. |
| DEE, S. | Loch Ken, Taff. | Kirkcudbright. | 20 | <i>Kirkcudbright</i> . |
| URE. | | Kirkcudbright. | 46 | <i>Solway</i> . |
| NITH. | r. Seaur, Cairn, Cluden. | Ayr and
Dumfries shs. | 50 | <i>Dumfries</i> . |
| ANNAN. | l. Enterkin, Duncow, Carron. | Dumfriesshire. | 30 | <i>Annan</i> . |
| ESK. | Kinnel, Ae, Moffat, Dryfe.
Black Esk, Ewes, Tarrae, Liddel. | Dumfriesshire. | 34 | <i>Longtown</i> . |

CLIMATE.—The Climate of Scotland, particularly of the Highland districts, is colder than the climate of England; but some of the lowland valleys have a temperature as genial as that of South Britain.

As in England, the west coast is mild and humid, while the east is exposed to the chilly winds of spring and winter.

Much of the mountainous surface of Scotland is unproductive. About a fourth part of the soil is under high cultivation, a large portion is used as pasture lands, and sheep, cattle, and horses are extensively reared.

MINERALS.—The highlands, and especially the Grampian and Celtic Mountains, are composed of granite, quartz, and crystalline rocks, containing the topaz, amethyst, and garnet. Coal and iron are abundant in the valleys of the Forth and Clyde; building sandstones, slates, limestone, marbles, are plentiful; and some mines of lead and antimony are wrought.

SCENERY.—The general appearance of Scotland is less rich and luxuriant than that of England, but the scenery is more varied and more picturesque. The bare, barren, and desolate mountain ridges are frequently intersected by rich wooded valleys, through which numerous streamlets gush and form frequent cataracts, or expand into placid blue lakes of pure water, fringed with birch and mountain ash, and other native trees; while the frequent salt water lochs, or arms of the sea, jut up far into the valleys, and impart a liveliness and variety to the landscape.

The plains and wide sloping valleys, and the rich alluvial river basins, are in a high state of cultivation, and exhibit all the green verdure and fertility dependent upon skilful treatment and patient industry.

The houses of the villages and cities are all built of stone, instead of brick as in England.

SECTION XXII.

DIVISION OF SCOTLAND.

Division of Scotland into Counties—Parishes—Northern Counties, Midland, Southern—Local Government—Religion—Early State and Population—Name—History—Independence—Scottish Reformation—National Schools—Union with England.

SCOTLAND is divided into thirty-three Counties or Shires.

Each county is again subdivided into Parishes.

TEN NORTHERN COUNTIES.

| Counties. | Area in Sq. Miles. | Population. | County and other Towns. |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------|--|
| ORKNEY and SHETLAND, . . . | 1545 | 62,533 | { <i>Kirkwall</i> , <i>Lerwick</i> , <i>Stromness</i> . |
| CAITHNESS, . . . | 712 | 38,700 | { <i>Wick</i> , <i>Thurso</i> , <i>Reay</i> . |
| SUTHERLAND, . . . | 1886 | 25,793 | { <i>Dornoch</i> , <i>Golspie</i> , <i>Brora</i> ,
<i>Helmsdale</i> . |
| ROSS, . . . | 3151 | 82,707 | { <i>Dingwall</i> , <i>Tain</i> , <i>Fortrose</i> . |
| CROMARTY, . . . | | | { <i>Cromarty</i> , <i>Ullapool</i> . |
| INVERNESS and ISLES, . . . | 4256 | 96,500 | { <i>Inverness</i> , <i>Beaulieu</i> , <i>Fort-George</i> , <i>Fort-William</i> . |
| NAIRN, . . . | 215 | 9,956 | { <i>Nairn</i> . |
| ELGIN or MORAY, . . . | 531 | 38,959 | { <i>Elgin</i> , <i>Forres</i> , <i>Fochabers</i> ,
<i>Burghead</i> , <i>Lossiemouth</i> . |
| BANFF, . . . | 686 | 54,171 | { <i>Banff</i> , <i>Cullen</i> , <i>Keith</i> . |
| ABERDEEN, . . . | 1970 | 212,000 | { <i>Aberdeen</i> , <i>Inverury</i> , <i>Huntly</i> ,
<i>Peterhead</i> , <i>Fraserburgh</i> . |

The *Orkneys* consist of twenty-seven larger and forty smaller isles, of which *Pomona* or *Mainland* is the chief. *Kirkwall* was the capital of a bishopric, and has an ancient cathedral.

The counties north of the *Moray Firth* are chiefly pastoral. *Inverness-shire* is the largest county in Scotland. *Inverness*, *Elgin*, *Aberdeen*, are the chief towns of the north.

The *Hebrides* or *Western Islands* consist of upwards of one hundred and sixty small isles. The *Inner Hebrides*, or those nearest the mainland, are—*Skye*, *Rum*, *Mull*, *Jura*, *Isla*, *Arran*; *Staffa*, celebrated for its basaltic caves, and *Iona* for its ancient cathedral, and burial place of the Scottish Kings.

The *Outer Hebrides* are—*Lewis*, *Harris*, *N.* and *S. Uist*.

TEN MIDLAND.

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|---------|--|
| KINCARDINE or MEARN, . . . | 394 | 34,598 | <i>Stonehaven</i> , <i>Bervie</i> . |
| FORFAR or ANGUS, . . . | 889 | 191,264 | { <i>Forfar</i> , <i>Dundee</i> , <i>Montrose</i> ,
<i>Arbroath</i> , <i>Brechin</i> , <i>Cupar</i> . |

| Counties. | Area in Sq. Miles. | Population. | County and other Towns. |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|--|
| PERTH, ... | 2835 | 138,660 | { Perth, Scone, Dunkeld,
Dumblane, Crieff. |
| FIFE, ... | 503 | 153,546 | { Cupar, St Andrew's, Falk-
land, Dunfermline, Crail. |
| KINROSS, ... | 77 | 8,924 | Kinross. |
| CLACKMANNAN, ... | 46 | 22,951 | Clackmannan, Alloa. |
| STIRLING, ... | 462 | 86,237 | { Stirling, Falkirk, Grange-
mouth. |
| DUMBARTON OF LENNOX, ... | 297 | 45,100 | Dumbarton, Helensburgh. |
| ARGYLE and ISLES, ... | 3255 | 89,298 | Inverary, Campbelton. |
| BUTE and ARRAN, ... | 171 | 16,608 | Rothsay, Brodwick. |

The middle counties are chiefly hilly, pastoral, and grazing districts. *Argyleshire* is an extensive grazing county; *Perthshire*, grazing and agricultural. *Dundee*, *Perth*, *Dunfermline*, *Dumbarton*, *Kirkcaldy*, are manufacturing towns. *Scone*, near *Perth*, has remains of an ancient cross and palace where the Kings of Scotland were crowned. *St Andrew's* is the seat of a university, and the capital of an ancient bishopric. *Falkland* has an ancient palace of the Scottish Kings. *Stirling* has a fortified castle, and was the seat of ancient royalty.

THIRTEEN SOUTHERN.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|---------|--|
| HADDINGTON (East Lothian), ... | 291 | 36,386 | { Haddington, Dunbar, North
Berwick. |
| EDINBURGH (Mid-Lothian), ... | 397 | 259,435 | { EDINBURGH, Leith, Porto-
bello, Musselburgh. |
| LINLITHGOW (West Lothian), ... | 101 | 30,135 | { Linlithgow, Bo'ness, Queens-
ferry. |
| BERWICK OF MERSE, ... | 483 | 36,297 | { Greenlaw, Dunse, Cold-
stream, Lander. |
| ROXBURGH, ... | 720 | 51,642 | { Jedburgh, Kelso, Hawick,
Melrose. |
| SELKIRK, ... | 266 | 9,809 | Selkirk, Galashiels. |
| PEEBLES, ... | 354 | 10,738 | Peebles, Inverleithen. |
| LANARK, ... | 987 | 530,169 | Lanark, Glasgow, Hamilton. |
| RENFREW, ... | 234 | 161,000 | { Renfrew, Paisley, Greenock,
Port Glasgow. |
| AYRSHIRE, ... | 1016 | 189,858 | Ayr, Kilmarnock, Irvine. |
| DUMFRIES, ... | 1129 | 78,123 | Dumfries, Moffat, Annan. |
| KIRKCUDBRIGHT, ... | 954 | 43,121 | { Kirkcubright, New Gal-
loway, Castle Douglas. |
| WIGTON, ... | 511 | 43,389 | { Wigton, Stranraer, Port-
patrick, Whithorn. |

The *Lothians* form the most celebrated agricultural district of Scotland. *Peebles* and *Selkirk shires* are pastoral districts.

EDINBURGH is the capital of Scotland, and is famed for its

picturesque situation and the elegance of its buildings. It is the seat of a university, and the centre of the science and literature, and law courts of North Britain. Population, one hundred and sixty thousand. *Leith*, the sea-port, and connected with Edinburgh, has a population of thirty thousand.

Lanark and *Renfrew shires* are great manufacturing counties.

Glasgow, on the Clyde, is the chief seat of the cotton and other manufactures of Scotland; and, as a commercial and exporting city, is one of the greatest in Britain. Population, three hundred and thirty-four thousand (in 1858, supposed three hundred and eighty thousand). *Paisley* is a large manufacturing town. *Greenock*, a sea-port and ship-building station. *Ayrshire* is the centre of manufactures in the south-west of Scotland. *Dumfries* and *Galloway* are agricultural and grazing counties.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—The counties of Scotland, like those of England, have each a Lord-Lieutenant, and, except in some united counties, a Sheriff, and other Local Magistrates.

RELIGION.—The Christian Religion was first introduced into Scotland by the *Culdees*, Columba landing at *Iona*, A.D. 565; but after the lapse of a century the Romish Church universally prevailed.

The Presbyterian Religion, established A.D. 1560, has since continued, with two short interruptions, the national creed of Scotland.

There are nine hundred and nineteen parishes, each with a Church Establishment and parish school, besides other supplementary churches and schools.

The Presbyterian Churches unconnected with the Establishment are—the Free Churches, eight hundred; the United Presbyterian, five hundred.

EARLY HISTORY.—*Caledonia* was the name by which Scotland was known to the Romans when it was first visited by Agricola, A.D. 79.

The early inhabitants were Celts of the same stock as the ancient Britons; but, at various periods, colonies of Saxons, Scandinavians, and Danes, settled on the eastern and north-eastern shores of Scotland.

The *Attacotti* or *Scoti*, a tribe from Ireland, furnished the name by which the whole of Scotland is now known.

The *Picts* are supposed to have been a colony of Welsh Celts who came to Scotland by the west of England.

Albyn was the Celtic name of the country north of the Clyde and Forth; *Valentia*, the Roman name of the south of Scotland.

The old Scotch was a dialect of the early Anglo-Saxon tongue, but has now almost merged into the modern English. Gaelic is still spoken in the Highlands and Western Islands.

The early history of Scotland, while divided among various tribes and chiefs, and even after it was consolidated into a kingdom, exhibits little more than the incessant wars of a rude people against intruders from other countries, or the forays of the chiefs into neighbouring districts or into England, or the fierce struggles of contending parties for the throne.

The stern resistance of the Scots for their independence under Bruce and Wallace in the fourteenth century, and their final triumph over the English at Bannockburn, exhibit their patriotism and bravery.

The accomplishment of the reformation of religion in the sixteenth century was entirely a work of the people. This, and the introduction of schools throughout the country, were the means of awakening and fostering those industrious, steady, and persevering habits, which have in the course of two centuries raised the country to its present state of prosperity.

The union of the Crowns of Scotland and England in 1603, and the legislative union of the Parliaments in 1707, by the extinction of party feuds, and the consolidation of a permanent government, also greatly tended to the prosperity of Scotland.

SECTION XXIII

IRELAND.

Ireland, its Position, Shape, and Size—Capes—Bays—Mountains—Rivers—Lakes—Minerals—Climate—Scenery—Name and Earliest Inhabitants.

IRELAND lies west of Great Britain, opposite Wales and the north of England, from which it is separated by St George's Channel and the Irish Sea.

It is of an oval shape; its coast line is very irregular on the west, but more even on the east.

Its length from north to south is three hundred miles, its greatest breadth one hundred and eighty miles.

It lies between Lat. $51^{\circ} 25'$ and $55^{\circ} 23' N.$, and Long. $5^{\circ} 25'$ and $10^{\circ} 35'$ west.

It contains an area of 32,500 square miles, or 20,800,000 acres.

The country generally is low-lying and level. A great plain forms the centre, and the mountains are chiefly on the west side, and on the north and south extremities.

There is no part of the interior more than fifty miles from the sea.

CAPIES AND HEADLANDS.—The principal Headlands and Capes are—

On the north and east, *Malin Head, Fair Head, Dunary Point, Houth Head, Wicklow Head, Cahore Point.*

On the south, *Carnsone Point, Cape Clear, Mizzen Head.*

BAYS.—The Bays and Harbours are—

On the north, *Loch Foyle, Carrickfergus, Strangford, Dundrum.*

On the east, *Carlingford, Dundalk, Dublin Bay, Wexford Harbour.*

On the south, *Dungarvan, Youghal, Cork, Bantry Bay.*

On the west, *Dingle Bay, Shannon Mouth, Galway Bay, Clew Bay.*

MOUNTAINS.—The mountains of *Kerry*, on the south-west, are the highest. The *Wicklow Mountains*, on the south-east, are next in altitude. The *Mountains of Down*, on the north-east, and of *Donegal*, on the north-west, are of considerable height; and in *Antrim*, on the north shore, are the basaltic columns forming the *Giant's Causeway*.

Carn Tual, Kerry, is 3405 ft.; *Wicklow Mountains*, 2700; *Mourne Mountains*, Down, 2200 ft.

RIVERS.—The *Shannon* is the largest and most important river in Ireland. It takes its rise in the north-west, flows through the centre of the island, expanding into several lakes, and then turning westward becomes a wide estuary which opens into the Atlantic. It is navigable to near its source.

The rivers on the eastern side are the *Lagan, Boyne, Liffey, Avoca, Slaney.*

On the south, the *Barrow, Suir, Blackwater, Lee.*

LAKES.—The lakes are very numerous. *Loch Neagh* and *Loch Earn*, in the north, are the largest. The *Lakes of Killarney*, in the south-west, are famed for their beauty.

The country also contains extensive bogs or marshes, of which the *Bog of Allen* is the largest.

MINERALS.—Limestone forms the basis of nearly the whole middle region; the other mineral products consist of sandstone, coal, slates, marbles, gold in small quantity, and copper, lead, and iron ores. Peat turf forms the chief article of fuel.

TABLE OF THE RIVERS OF IRELAND.

| Names of Rivers. | Tributaries joining on the Right, r;
on the Left, l. | Origin. | Length,
Miles. | Flow into,
(Cities). |
|--|---|--|-------------------|--|
| SHANNON. | {
r. Boyle, Suck, Fergus;
Lochs Allen, Baffin, Ree,
Derg.
l. Inny, Brosna, Mulkerna,
Maig. | Cuelcag M.,
Cavan Co.,
elev. 345 ft. | 224 | Atlantic,
SHANNON Est.
Limerick. |
| RIVERS FLOWING SOUTH-EAST AND SOUTH INTO ATLANTIC. | | | | |
| BANDON. | | Cork Co. | 30 | Kinsale. |
| LEE. | Martin, Bride. | Cork Co. | 35 | Cork. |
| BLACK-
WATER. | {
r. Alto, Aubeg, Funcheon.
l. Bride. | E. Killarney. | 80 | Youghal. |
| SUIR. | Honor, Tar. | Tipperary. | 100 | Waterford. |
| BARROW. | {
r. Gully, Dinan, Nore.
l. Figule, Finnery, Grisea. | Bog of Allen,
King's Co. | 90 | New Ross. |
| SLANEY. | Derreen, Derry. | Wicklow Mt. | 50 | Wexford. |
| AVOCA. | Avonmore, Avonbeg. | Wicklow. | 25 | Arklow. |
| RIVERS FLOWING EAST INTO IRISH SEA. | | | | |
| LIFFEY. | | Kippure Mta. | 55 | DUBLIN. |
| BOYNE. | l. Deel, Moymalty, Blackwater. | Meath Co. | 50 | Drogheda. |
| LAGAN. | | Co. Down. | 35 | Belfast. |
| RIVERS FLOWING NORTH AND NORTH-WEST. | | | | |
| BANN. | Up and Low, Lough Neagh. | Co. Down. | 30 | Coleraine. |
| FOTLE. | {
r. Mourne.
l. Finn. | Co. Tyrone. | 50 | Londonderry. |
| MOY. | Garahadew, L. Con. | Sligo Co. | 40 | Killala. |

CLIMATE.—The climate of Ireland is mild, especially the winter, but the air is moist. The prevailing winds blow from the west, and on the west coast most rain falls.

Ireland is more a grazing than an agricultural country, although two-thirds of the surface is either cultivated or capable of cultivation. The climate is well suited for the production of grain and vegetables, and some of the shrubs and plants of South Europe grow in the open air.

SCENERY.—The general appearance of the country is that of a smooth, level, grass-covered surface, interspersed with peat marshes and moors, with few natural or artificial woodlands, and few hedgerows or enclosures. The scenery is in general tame; but about the lakes, and sea coasts, and river basins, it is rich and beautiful.

There is an air of untidiness about the people and their dwellings, from the rude turf hut of the peasant to the farm houses and steading, and even the mansions of the better classes. There is an absence of neat trimmed cottages and

gardens or hedgerows, with the oaks, and elms, and shrubbery so common in England.

NAME.—The ancient name of the country was *Ierne* or *Erin*, from whence has been derived the modern *Ierne-land* or Ireland.

The *Juverne*, *Hibernia*, and *Britannia Minor* of the Romans.

The ORIGINAL POPULATION was of the same Celtic stock as that of Britain.

The population of the west and centre is still Celtic, but that of the north and east contains a large admixture of ancient Saxons, and modern Scotch and English. The Erse or Irish is the spoken language of a large proportion of the people.

SECTION XXIV.

DIVISION OF IRELAND.

Ireland divided into Provinces, Counties, and Parishes—Northern Counties and Cities, Eastern, Western, Southern—Government of Ireland, General and Local—Religions—Early History—History after the Union with England.

IRELAND is divided into four Provinces :—

ULSTER is the northern province ; LEINSTER, the eastern ; CONNAUGHT, the western ; MUNSTER, the southern.

It is further divided into thirty-two counties, and these into parishes.

ULSTER—NINE NORTHERN COUNTIES.

| Counties. | Area in Sq. Miles. | Population. | County and other Towns. |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|--|
| DONEGAL, . . . | 1820 | 254,288 | { <i>Ballyshannon</i> , Letterkenny,
Donegal. |
| LONDONDERRY, . . . | 810 | 191,744 | { <i>Londonderry</i> , Coleraine,
Limavady, Kilrea. |
| ANTRIM, . . . | 1186 | 250,355 | { <i>Carrickfergus</i> , Belfast, Lis-
burn, Ballymena, Antrim. |
| DOWN, . . . | 955 | 317,778 | { <i>Downpatrick</i> , Newry, Ban-
gor, Dromore. |
| ARMAGH, . . . | 513 | 196,420 | { <i>Armagh</i> , Lurgan, Porta-
down. |
| MONAGHAN, . . . | 511 | 143,410 | { <i>Monaghan</i> , Clones, Carrick-
macross. |
| TYRONE, . . . | 1179 | 251,865 | { <i>Dungannon</i> , Omagh, Stra-
bane. |

| Counties. | Area in Sq Miles. | Population. | County and other Towns. |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------|---|
| FERMANAGH, . . . | 736 | 115,978 | <i>Enniskillen</i> , <i>Lowtherstown</i> . |
| CAVAN, . . . | 740 | 174,303 | { <i>Cavan</i> , <i>Cootehill</i> , <i>King's Court</i> . |

The north of Ireland is distinguished for its superior culture and industry. *Belfast* and *Londonderry* are populous towns, where the linen manufacture has been long established. On the north coast of Antrim is the celebrated basaltic cliff called the *Giant's Causeway*. *Armagh* is an archiepiscopal city.

LEINSTER—TWELVE EASTERN.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|---------|---|
| LOUTH, . . . | 322 | 91,000 | { <i>Drogheda</i> , <i>Dundalk</i> , <i>Ardee</i>
<i>Carlingford</i> . |
| MEATH, . . . | 886 | 139,700 | <i>Trim</i> , <i>Navan</i> , <i>Kells</i> . |
| WESTMEATH, . . . | 604 | 107,510 | <i>Mullingar</i> , <i>Athlone</i> , <i>Moate</i> . |
| LONGFORD, . . . | 412 | 83,198 | { <i>Longford</i> , <i>Granard</i> , <i>Edgeworthstown</i> . |
| DUBLIN, . . . | 388 | 147,500 | { DUBLIN, <i>Kingstown</i> , <i>Balbriggan</i> . |
| KILDARE, . . . | 613 | 96,627 | { <i>Athy</i> , <i>Kildare</i> , <i>Naas</i> , <i>Maynooth</i> . |
| KING'S COUNTY, . . . | 825 | 112,875 | <i>Tullamore</i> , <i>Birr</i> , <i>Edenderry</i> . |
| QUEEN'S COUNTY, . . . | 620 | 109,747 | { <i>Maryborough</i> , <i>Portlington</i> , <i>Mountmellick</i> . |
| CARLOW, . . . | 344 | 68,157 | <i>Carlow</i> , <i>Tullow</i> , <i>Leighlin</i> . |
| WICKLOW, . . . | 773 | 99,287 | { <i>Wicklow</i> , <i>Arklow</i> , <i>Bray</i> , <i>Enniskerry</i> . |
| WEXFORD, . . . | 882 | 180,170 | { <i>Wexford</i> , <i>New Ross</i> , <i>Ennis-corthy</i> . |
| KILKENNY, . . . | 803 | 139,934 | { <i>Kilkenny</i> , <i>Callan</i> , <i>Castle-comer</i> . |

DUBLIN, the metropolis of Ireland, is situated about the centre of the eastern coast line of Leinster. This city is the seat of the government and of an archbishop. It is celebrated for the magnificence of its public buildings, its castle, university, its harbour, commercial shipping. Population of city and suburbs, two hundred and fifty-five thousand.

CONNAUGHT—FIVE WESTERN.

| | | | |
|------------------|------|---------|--|
| ROSCOMMON, . . . | 952 | 173,798 | <i>Boyle</i> , <i>Roscommon</i> . |
| LEITRIM, . . . | 657 | 111,808 | { <i>Carrick-on-Shannon</i> , <i>Manorhamilton</i> . |
| SLIGO, . . . | 679 | 128,769 | <i>Sligo</i> , <i>Ballymote</i> . |
| MAYO, . . . | 2117 | 274,717 | <i>Castlebar</i> , <i>Ballina</i> , <i>Killala</i> . |
| GALWAY, . . . | 2360 | 228,129 | { <i>Galway</i> , <i>Tuam</i> , <i>Loughrea</i> , <i>Ballinasloe</i> . |

Connaught is a mountainous, and pastoral and grazing district. *Galway*, the chief town, is situated on Galway Bay, west coast. It has a college, a Roman Catholic cathedral, and several monasteries and nunneries.

MUNSTER—SIX SOUTHERN.

| Counties. | Area in Sq. Miles. | Population. | County and other Towns. |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------|---|
| WATERFORD, . . . | 736 | 135,836 | { <i>Waterford</i> , Dungarvon, Lismore. |
| TIPPERARY, . . . | 1583 | 323,829 | { <i>Clonmel</i> , Cashel, Thurles, Tipperary, Carrick-on-Suir. |
| CLARE, . . . | 1254 | 212,720 | { <i>Ennis</i> , Kilrush, Killaloe. |
| LIMERICK, . . . | 1054 | 201,619 | { <i>Limerick</i> , Rathkeale, Newcastle. |
| CORK, . . . | 2765 | 551,152 | { <i>Cork</i> , Bandon, Kinsale, Cloyne. |
| KERRY, . . . | 1795 | 238,241 | <i>Tralee</i> , Killarney, Dingle. |

The south of Ireland possesses a fertile soil and mild climate, well suited to the production of all kinds of grain crops and pasturage. *Cork*, situated on the estuary of the Lee, has a population of eighty-six thousand, and considerable trade and shipping. *Limerick*, on the Shannon, with a population of fifty-five thousand, has an active trade.

The *Lakes of Killarney*, in Kerry county, are celebrated for their picturesque beauty.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—Each county is governed by a Lord-Lieutenant and Deputy Judges, and a general police is maintained by Government.

The Executive Government of Ireland is vested in a Lord-Lieutenant, with a Secretary and Council appointed by the Crown.

RELIGION.—Christianity was first introduced into Ireland in the fifth century.

The established religion is that of the Episcopal Church of England. In the north the Presbyterian Church prevails.

The number of parishes amount to two thousand four hundred and fifty.

About three-fourths of the population of Ireland belong to the Roman Church.

EARLY HISTORY.—In A.D. 845, Ireland was invaded and overrun by the Danes, but they were soon afterwards defeated and expelled.

From the ninth to the twelfth century Ireland was the scene of perpetual warfare between the petty chiefs or kings and their turbulent followers, among whom the country was divided.

In 1172, Henry II. of England conquered the country, and portioned it out among his Anglo-Norman followers.

In the reign of King John the division into counties was made, and English laws and customs were partially introduced.

But the powerful barons continued to resist the government of Henry VII., Elizabeth, and James I., by repeated outbreaks and rebellions.

During the reign of James I. several English and Scotch colonies were settled in Ireland, and considerable improvements were made in the laws and the administration of justice.

In 1641, a cruel massacre of the English colonists was perpetrated by the Irish people, led on by the chiefs and clergy, but this civil war was terminated in a summary manner by Cromwell.

Another rebellion took place in 1689, and again in 1798.

In 1801, the legislative Union with Ireland took place, when the Irish Parliament merged into that of Britain.

In 1829, the Roman Catholics were placed on the same civil privileges as the Protestants.

In 1832, the National Education Board was established, and schools instituted throughout the country.

In 1838, a Poor Law Bill made provision for the destitute poor.

In 1846-7, a famine occurred, and a great mortality among the people.

In 1848, an insurrection of the population took place, which was speedily suppressed.

In 1850, a Bill to facilitate the Sale of Encumbered Estates in Ireland was enacted by Parliament, which has been productive of great benefit to the agricultural interest.

SECTION XXV.

THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

Government of Britain—Prerogatives of the Sovereign—Parliament—Lords—Commons—Early Date of Parliaments—Duties of Lords and Commons—Prorogation and Dissolution of Parliaments—Legal Duration of—Laws ensuring the Liberty of a British Subject.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITAIN is a *limited monarchy*, where King, Lords, and Commons, have each a voice in the affairs of the State.

The Throne of Great Britain is filled by the hereditary succession of either male or female.

The Sovereign has by law certain rights or *prerogatives* by which he rules; and the people, through their representatives in Parliament, have a control over the due exercise of those rights.

The *prerogatives* of the Sovereign are:—

The power of making peace or war with other nations.

The Sovereign is the head of the army, and grants all commissions to officers.

Is the head of the civil executive for the administration of justice, and the regulation of commerce and trade.

Appoints both civil and criminal judges and magistrates.

Has the power of pardoning criminals.

Is the head of the National Church; and must be a Protestant.

Appoints to bishoprics.

Is the immediate fountain of all degrees of nobility.

Has the power of summoning and dissolving Parliament.

The Sovereign is not personally responsible for his acts (hence the maxim, "that the King can do no wrong").

But his ministers, whom he has the power of choosing, are responsible for all acts of government.

The British Parliament consists of—

The *House of Lords*, formed of hereditary Peers of the kingdom, and of Bishops of the Church of England—the Lord Chancellor presiding.

The *House of Commons*, composed of members elected by the people for the counties and for the cities and boroughs—the Speaker, president.

Parliaments began to sit about the year 1265 (Henry III.), and were at first composed of the barons, and afterwards of the burgesses of the middle classes, who both sat in one house.

In 1429 (Henry VI.), the Commons House was distinctly established, and their election regulated by law.

All legislative measures are framed in the Houses of Parliament; and, after having been approved of by both houses, must receive the sanction of the Sovereign before passing into laws.

The Commons alone have the right of originating all money laws, and those relating especially to taxation. As all the national supplies are voted by the Commons, they have thus, indirectly, the control of the ruling ministry of the time—of peace and war, and of all matters of expenditure.

Parliament may be *prorogued* or postponed till another term, or it may be dissolved or dismissed by the Sovereign; but another Parliament must be summoned, and meet at least every year.

The legal duration of any one Parliament is limited to seven years; and, in general, Parliaments continue for four or five years.

The laws which essentially maintain the invaluable liberty of the British subject are—

The law which secures to the suspected prisoner, on his

own demand, a fair trial or liberation from prison within a certain limited time.

This is called the *Habeas Corpus Act*, and is a check on the unlimited or irresponsible imprisonment of any individual within the nation.

The trial by jury, composed of twelve or fifteen independent citizens.

The freedom of the public press.

The liberty of conscience in religious matters.

The right of franchise, or a vote in the election of members of the House of Commons, and of local magistrates of towns, possessed by persons of a responsible station in society.

The total abolition of personal slavery within the wide domains of the British Empire.

AREA AND POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—CENSUS 1851.

| | Area in
Sq. Miles. | In Statute
Acres. | Population. | Persons to
Sq. Mile. |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| ENGLAND, . . . | 50,922 | 32,590,429 | 16,921,888 | 332 |
| WALES, . . . | 7,398 | 4,734,486 | 1,005,721 | 135 |
| SCOTLAND, . . . | 31,324 | 20,047,360 | 2,888,742 | 92 |
| ISLES IN BRITISH SEAS, . . . | 394 | 252,000 | 143,126 | 363 |
| IRELAND, . . . | 32,512 | 20,807,680 | 6,553,357 | 201 |
| TOTAL, . . . | 122,550 | 78,431,955 | 27,512,834 | 224 |

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—CENSUS 1851,—INCLUDING THEIR PARLIAMENTARY BOUNDARIES.

| ENGLAND. | | SCOTLAND. | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|------------------|---------|
| LONDON, . . . | 2,650,000 | Edinburgh, . . . | 160,000 |
| Manchester and Salford, . . . | 400,000 | Glasgow, . . . | 329,000 |
| Liverpool, . . . | 376,000 | Dundee, . . . | 79,000 |
| Birmingham, . . . | 232,000 | Aberdeen, . . . | 72,000 |
| Leeds, . . . | 172,000 | Perth, . . . | 24,000 |
| Bristol, . . . | 137,000 | Ayr, . . . | 17,000 |
| Newcastle, . . . | 87,000 | Dumfries, . . . | 13,000 |
| Hull, . . . | 84,000 | Stirling, . . . | 13,000 |
| Portsmouth, . . . | 72,000 | Inverness, . . . | 12,000 |
| Brighton, . . . | 69,000 | | |
| Norwich, . . . | 68,000 | IRELAND. | |
| Bath, . . . | 54,000 | Dublin, . . . | 255,000 |
| York, . . . | 40,000 | Belfast, . . . | 100,000 |
| Oxford, . . . | 27,000 | Cork, . . . | 86,000 |
| Cambridge, . . . | 27,000 | Galway, . . . | 25,000 |

Scotland, with its Islands, and Ireland, are nearly equal in area. England, with Wales, is nearly double the size of Scotland or Ireland.

SECTION XXVI.

A VOYAGE ROUND THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

NO. I.—EAST COAST OF ENGLAND.

STARTING from LONDON, the great centre of trade and commerce, we sail down the *Thames*, passing, on the right, *Deptford*, *Greenwich*, *Woolwich*, great naval depots; and still farther on the right, *Gravesend*, *Sheerness*, and the *Nore*. Entering the German Ocean, we sail northwards along the shores of *Essex*, passing, on the left, *Harwich*, a sea-port on the estuary of the *Stour*. Then along the *Suffolk* and *Norfolk* coasts, we pass through *Yarmouth Roads*, where the accumulation of shifting sands makes navigation dangerous. Sailing along the *Norfolk* coast, we pass *The Estuary of the Wash*, which separates *Norfolk* from *Lincoln*. Still farther north, we pass *The Humber Mouth* and *Spurn Head*. Sailing along the *Yorkshire* coast, we pass *Bridlington Bay*, *Flamborough Head*, and *Robin Hood Bay*. On the *Durham* coast we pass *Hartlepool*, *Sunderland*, *Shields*, great coal-shipping ports. On the *Northumberland* coast we pass *Coquet Isle*, *Holy Isle*, and the *Fern Isles*, so dangerous for shipping. We next reach, on the borders between *England* and *Scotland*, *Berwick*, an ancient town situated on the river *Tweed*.

NO. II.—SCOTLAND AND WESTERN ISLANDS.

Pursuing our course northwards along the coast of *Berwickshire*, we pass *St Abb's Head*, *Dunbar*, and *North Berwick*. We now sail across the mouth of the *Firth of Forth*, passing, on the left, *The Bass Rock*, rising majestically out of the sea, and the *Isle of May*. Then sailing along the *Fife* coast, we pass, on the left, *Anstruther*, *Fife Ness*, and *St Andrew's*, an ancient ecclesiastical city. We now cross the mouth of the *Firth of Tay*, on which is situated *Dundee*, a large manufacturing town; and along the *Forfarshire* coast, *The Bell Rock*, is seen with its lighthouse. Still farther north, *Montrose*, *Bervie*, and *Dunotter Castle*; the latter was an ancient stronghold, now in ruins, where the crown of *Scotland* was concealed during the civil wars. Reaching the *Aberdeenshire* coast, we pass *Aberdeen City*, on the river *Dee*. Still farther north, on a rocky coast, *The Bùllers of Buchan*, and near the thriving town of *Peterhead*, the most easterly point of *Scotland*. Doubling this, we pass *Kinnaird Head* and *Frazersborough*. Crossing the mouth of the *Moray Firth*, and leaving, on the left, *Banff*, *Cullen*, *Elgin*, we come to *Tarbet Ness*, a point separating *Cromarty Firth* from *Dornoch Firth*. Sailing along the coasts of *Sutherland* and *Caithness*, we pass *The Ord of Caithness*, *Noss Head*, and *Duncansbay Head*. We now turn into the *Pentland Firth*, a narrow channel through which run rapid tidal currents. On the right are

The Orkney Islands, a group of numerous low-lying isles. Sailing north-west along the coast of Sutherland, we pass *Dunnet Head* and *Cape Wrath*, the latter the extreme north-west point of the mainland of Scotland. We now steer southwards through *The Minch*, passing, on the left, *Loch Assynt*, *Loch Broom*, and numerous indentations on the western coast, till we come to *Skye Island*, the largest of the *Inner Hebrides*, opposite to which, but far to westward, are *The Outer Hebrides*, including *Lewis*, and *N. and S. Uist Islands*. Passing through numerous isles to the south of *Skye*, we mark *Coll*, *Tiree*, *Mull*, and, contiguous, the celebrated isles of *Staffa* and *Iona*, the first famous for its wonderful basaltic caves, the other as having been the residence of *St Columba*, the earliest Christian missionary to Scotland. Sailing still southwards, we pass *Isla* and *Jura*, islands of considerable size. And now we enter the *Irish Sea*, having, on the right, *Fair Head Point*, on the Irish coast, a little west of which are the basaltic columns called the *Giant's Causeway*; and, on the left, *The Mull of Cantyre*, the most southerly point of *Argyleshire*.

NO. III.—IRELAND AND SOUTH-WEST ENGLAND.

Proceeding along the Irish coast, we pass *Carrickfergus Bay*, on which is *Belfast*, the chief city of North Ireland. On the opposite or Scottish coast, are *Fairland Point* and *Port Patrick*; at the latter steam-boats sail between the two countries. Sailing along the Irish Sea, we pass *The Isle of Man* and *Isle of Anglesea*, both celebrated as the seats of the ancient Druids. On the Irish shore we pass *Dundalk Bay* and *Dublin Bay*, the latter guarded by the promontory of *Houth Head*. We next enter *St George Channel*, having, on the Irish side, the coasts of *Wicklow* and *Wexford*, with towns of same names; on British side, *Caernarvon Bay*, *Cardigan*, *St David*, *St Bride Bays*, and *Milford Haven*, forming the coast line of *Wales*. We now cross the mouth of the *Bristol Channel*, and, sailing southward, arrive at *Land's End*, the extreme point of Cornwall. On the right are *The Scilly Isles*, a small group, the ancient *Cassiterides* or *Tin Islands*. We now sail eastward through the *English Channel*, passing *Lizard Point*, *Eddystone Lighthouse*, *Start Point*, *Portland Point*, *Weymouth Bay*, *St Alban's Head*, *The Needles*, *Isle of Wight*, *Spithead*; *Portsmouth*, an important naval station; *Brighton*, a celebrated watering place. Entering the Strait of *Dover*, on the left are *Dover* and *Deal*, two shipping ports; and on the right or French coast, *Calais*. Sailing over the *Downs*, and the shallows of *Goodwin Sands*, we double *North Foreland Point*, and return by the *Thames* to the starting point of London.

The extent of sea coast of Britain, measured in straight lines from one point or headland to another, amounts to about 1900 miles; England containing 1200, and Scotland 700, miles; but, including all the undulations, the actual extent of both would not be less than 4500 miles.

SECTION XXVII.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

DESCRIBED IN A VOYAGE ROUND THE GLOBE.

It has been remarked, that the sun never sets to one portion or other of the British Possessions; and to visit them in succession would embrace a *voyage round the world*.

Sailing from the great naval station of Portsmouth, we leave the shores of Britain and cross the Bay of Biscay, double Cape Finisterre and Cape St Vincent on the Spanish Peninsula, and then touch at

Gibraltar, that impregnable fortress which commands the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea. Entering the Straits, we course along the beautiful shores of the Mediterranean, with Europe on the left and Africa on the right; and passing Sicily with its volcanic mountain Etna, we touch at

Malta; and from thence, through the Ionian Sea and the shores of Greece, visit the

Ionian Isles, *Corfu*, *Cephalonia*, and *Zante*, famed for their currants, oil, wine, and wheat. Retracing our course through the Mediterranean we reach again the Atlantic, and sailing along the west coast of Africa, passing the Canary Isles and Cape Verd Isles, we touch at

Sierra Leone, a British settlement on the Mandingo shores. From this we proceed to

Cape Coast Castle, on the Gold Coast; and thence eastward to the island of

Fernando Po. From thence we proceed southward, and touch at a lonely rock in the middle of the Atlantic,

Ascension Isle, the abode of turtles and sea-fowl; and leaving its barren shores, come to

St Helena, a greener and more cheerful spot, once the abode of the exiled Napoleon. From St Helena we steer still southward, and come to the

Cape of Good Hope, that land which cheered Vasco de Gama on his adventurous voyage of discovery. Doubling the Cape we call at *Mauritius*, the beautiful isle of "Paul and Virginia;" then we reach the entrance to the Red Sea, and here we touch at a sterile, rocky promontory,

Aden, now a British station of the Oriental Company. From Aden we stretch across the Arabian Sea to the

Peninsula of Hindūstan, touch at *Bombay*, then along the Malacca coast till we double Cape Comorin, and land at Colombo in the island of

Ceylon. From Ceylon, the island of palms and cinnamon, and other spices, we sweep northwards along the Coromandel coast till we reach the Mouths of the Ganges, and visit Calcutta, the capital of the British Possessions in India. From thence we cross the Bay of Bengal, and touch on the Burmese frontiers at

Aracan. From thence we sail along the Malay Peninsula, touch at *Prince of Wales Island*, and land at

Singapore, that busy centre of the Indian and Chinese trade. From this rapidly increasing island-city we pass northwards through the Chinese Sea to

Hong Kong, a rocky island, from whence laws are now dictated to the vast Empire of China. Retracing our track southward, we come to

Labuan Isle, *Borneo*, a fertile and luxuriant region in the very centre of the burning equator, and formerly the abode of pirates and sea rovers. We now sail southwards to

Australia, that vast island-continent whose golden treasures have suddenly drawn together a population fitted, in the course of a few centuries, to fill up and inhabit its wide extending solitudes. Skirting its western and southern shores, we come to

Tasmania, the island of beefs, and wool, and agricultural industry. Sailing eastward, we see in the distance the volcanic smoke of the craters of

New Zealand, now no longer islands of savage cannibals, but of industrious Britons. Still eastward, we sail a long course across the Great Pacific Ocean, studded all over with its groups of green isles, till at last we double the stormy Cape Horn, and a short sail brings us to

The Falkland Islands, with their chill climate and grassy pastures. We once more direct our course northward, and sail along the eastern shores of South America, passing the great estuary of the River Plata and the rocky shores of Brazil, till we double Cape St Roque, cross the equator, and land on

British Guiana. From thence we touch at the island of *Trinidad*, *Granada*, *Jamaica*, and the other

West India Islands. We again turn towards Central America, and in the Bay of Honduras touch at

Belize, famous for its mahogany and other woods. Sailing now north-eastward through the Gulf of Florida, we come to a group of numerous small isles,

The Bahamas; and thence carried along by the Gulf Stream, we touch at the solitary Summer Isles, or

The Bermudas, we arrive at Halifax, the capital of

Nova Scotia. From thence to

Newfoundland, famed for its cod fisheries; and thence entering the mouth of the St Lawrence, we visit *Quebec* and other parts of

Canada. Again leaving Quebec, with the immense almost unexplored region of *Labrador* and *Hudson Bay Territory* called

New Britain on the north, we cross the Atlantic on the parallel of the line of the Electric Telegraph, and touching at

The Western and Shetland Isles, we sail over to the mouth of the Elbe, and visit the last and least of the British Possessions,

Heligoland or Holy Land, a small rocky isle inhabited by fishermen.

We have in this our voyage made the entire circumference of the globe, which, in a straight line, would amount to 24,800 miles; but, from the doublings and devious course we were obliged to pursue, may be reckoned at one-third more, or 33,000 miles.

The total area of the British Empire is estimated at 6,800,000 square miles; and its population, including the British Islands, at 183,000,000.

SECTION XXVIII.

PALESTINE.

Palestine, its Situation, Ancient Limits, Comparative Size, Important Position in Ancient Civilised World—General Form of Surface—Principal Mountains—North, Middle, and South Palestine—Depression of Central Valley—Origin and Course of the River Jordan—Its Tributaries—Lake Merom—L. Tiberias—Dead Sea—Climate and General Appearance—Vegetable Products—Animals—Present Condition.

PALESTINE or the HOLY LAND is a country of South-West Asia, not remarkable for its size, but eminent above all other countries for the important events which took place in it.

Viewed on the map, it will be seen to form one end of the Peninsula of Arabia, with the Mediterranean Sea on the west, and its south part joining by the Isthmus of Suez with Egypt near the region of the Nile.

It is connected on the north with Syria, to which country, forming part of modern Turkey, it now belongs.

The ancient extent of Palestine was about one hundred and sixty miles from north to south, and seventy miles from east to west.

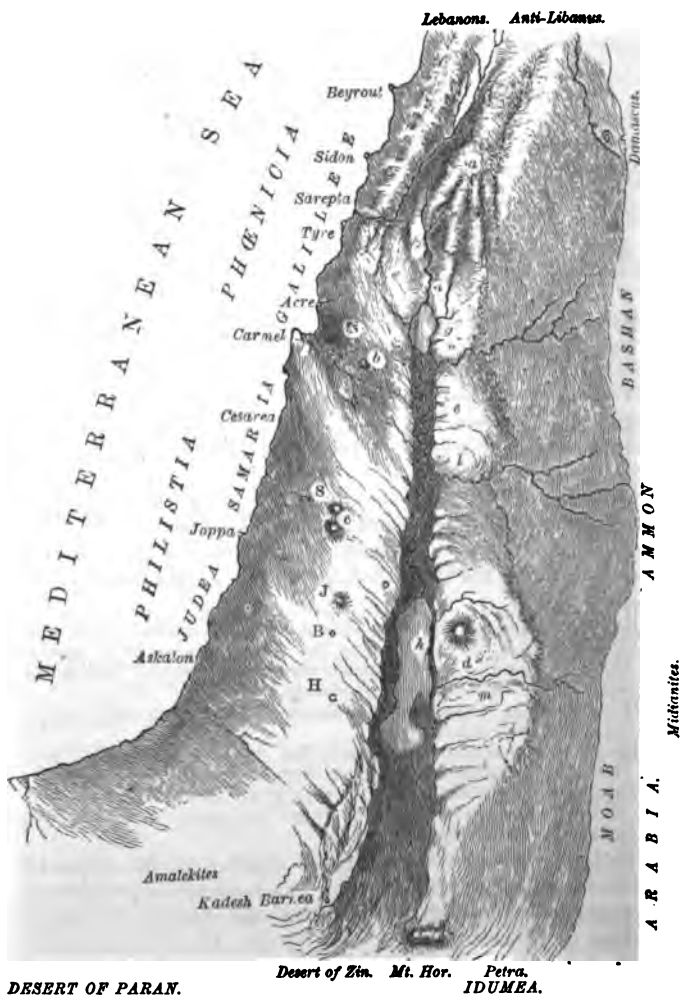
Beersheba, a town in the south on the borders of the wilderness, and *Laish* or *Dan*, the last town on the north, were generally, by the Hebrews, used to denote the boundaries of Palestine. Hence the expression, "From Dan to Beersheba."

Mount Hermon in the north, and the south end of the Dead Sea, are also conspicuous boundaries.

The modern boundaries lie between Lat. $31^{\circ} 10'$ and $33^{\circ} 30' N.$, and Long. $34^{\circ} 30'$ and $36^{\circ} 25' E.$, containing an area of 9000 sq. miles. This is nearly a third part larger than Wales, and about one-third the size of Scotland. Ancient Greece had about the same extent of territory as Palestine.

Palestine occupies an important position in the centre of the continents of the Old World; and, in ancient times, it was surrounded on all sides by civilised and densely populated nations.

To the east lay the region of *Mesopotamia*, containing *Babylon*, *Assyria*, and *Media* or ancient *Persia*; to the west, *Asia Minor*, studded with its populous cities; and still farther west, *Greece* and *Italy*. On the south of the Mediterranean lay *Egypt*, with its numerous cities, and *Carthage* and other states of North Africa.



MAP OF PALESTINE.

J. Jerusalem. B. Bethlehem. H. Hebron. S. Samaria. N. Nazareth. a. Mt. Hermon. b. Mt. Tabor. c. Mts. Gerizim and Ebal. d. Mt. Nebo. d-e. Gilead Mts. f. Lake Merom. g. I. Tiberias. A. Dead Sea. ii. Riv. Jordan. k. Riv. Jarmouk or Hieromax. l. Riv. Jabok. m. Riv. Arnon.

MOUNTAINS.—Two mountain ridges run through the centre of Palestine, with a narrow and hollow valley between, through which flows the River Jordan, passing through Lakes Huleh and Tiberias, and terminating in the Dead Sea.

From these mountains in the centre the land slopes down on each side into plains and valleys.

North of Lake Tiberias rise the highest mountains of Palestine; on the west or left hand is the *Lebanon* range; on the east is *Anti-Libanus* or the *Opposite Lebanon*.

The Lebanon summits rise to 7000 and 9000 feet; Anti-Libanus is lower, with the exception of Mount Hermon (*Jebel-esh-Sheikh*), which is about 10,000 feet.

Mount Hermon is the highest mountain of Palestine; its sides are wooded with oaks and with the celebrated cedars of Lebanon, and its summit is white with snow.

The *Lebanons*, or "White Mountains," so called both from the white limestone of which they are composed, and the snows with which their summits are covered, form beautiful objects in the landscape of Northern Palestine. Their sides present the successive vegetation of tropical mountains; hence Hermon is poetically said to carry winter on his head, spring upon his shoulders, and autumn in his bosom, while summer lies sleeping at his feet.

Between the Lebanons lies the fertile valley of *Cælo-Syria* or *Hollow Syria*, watered by the River *Litany* or *Leontes*.

The western Lebanons slope down so as to form the country of *Upper Galilee*, west of Lake Tiberias.

Then succeeds the fertile plain of *Esdraelon* or Lower Galilee, containing *Mount Tabor*, *Little Hermon*, *Mount Gilboa*; and, farther south, jutting into the Mediterranean Sea, the promontory of *Mount Carmel*.

Jezreel and *Ar-Megiddo*, the plain of the Mount Megiddo, are also names by which this valley, memorable as the scene of many battles, was known.

It is 12 miles in breadth, and extends in length about 25 miles.

In Mid-Palestine is *Samaria*, with elevated hilly ground next the Jordan, but sloping down to the shores of the Mediterranean, and forming the fertile valley of *Sharon*.

About the centre of Samaria are Mounts *Gerizim* and *Ebal*.

The "Hill Country of Judea" lies in the south-west, and overlooks the valley of the *Dead Sea*. It is elevated, rocky, and mountainous, and terminates in the great wilderness to the south.

The eastern half of Palestine, or "the country beyond Jordan," rises from the hollow valley of the Jordan by a series of

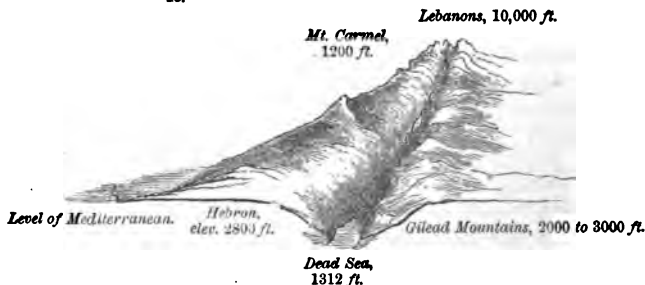
terraced elevations into the mountains of *Gilead*, and then bending into a table-land, slopes eastward into the Great Desert of Arabia.

On the north-eastern border of the Dead Sea is *Mount Nebo*, where Moses died, and which forms one of the mountains of *Gilead*.

A remarkable feature of Palestine is, that its middle valley, lying between the two mountain ranges, is the lowest known portion of the earth's surface.

This hollow valley is called the *Ghor*; in Hebrew, *Arabah*; Lake Tiberias is depressed 662 feet, and the Dead Sea 1312 feet, below the level of the Mediterranean Sea.

15.



SECTION OF PALESTINE.

RIVERS.—The River *Jordan* (*the descender*) takes its rise in the north extremity of Palestine, on the slopes of Mount Hermon, by two springs, one at *Banias* and the other at *Laish* or *Dan*.

These two springs unite, a little before entering a small lake called *Huleh* or Waters of *Merom*, out of which the river again flows in a rapid stream due south into Lake Tiberias.

The Lake of Tiberias, called also *Gennesareth*, *Chinnereth*, or *Sea of Galilee*, is a collection of fresh water, pure and cool at all seasons; of an oval form, fourteen miles in length and eight in breadth. It is bordered on the west by a fertile plain formerly the site of ancient cities, and is surrounded on the north and east by mountains.

It abounds with fish; and its surface, though generally placid, is occasionally agitated by sudden gusts of wind from the mountains.

On issuing from the south end of this lake, the Jordan is, after a short distance, joined on the left by the *Jarmouk* or

Hieromax; and, at the distance of thirty miles, is again joined on the left by another tributary, the *Jabbok*. With a rapid winding course, and after forming numerous cataracts, it flows into the north end of the Dead Sea.

The space over which the river flows, from its source to the Dead Sea, is about 120 miles; but, including its windings, its length is about 200 miles.

The breadth and the depth of the river vary at different seasons. In spring, when highest, and during its "swellings," caused by the latter rains and the melting of the snows of Lebanon, it has, at the Fords of Beisan, a width of 140 feet. Its usual width is estimated at 50 to 100 feet, its depth 4 feet. There are four fording places, at two of which are the remains of Roman bridges.

The valley through which the Jordan flows is from five to eight miles in width, and is hemmed in on both sides by terraced mountains. The soil of the valley generally is sandy and barren, but the banks of the river are covered with a dense vegetation—with reeds, trees, and shrubs, as the willow, tamarisk, clematis, oleander, and wild rose.

The *Dead Sea*, into which the Jordan flows, occupies the south extremity of the valley of Palestine. It lies seventeen miles east of Jerusalem, having the "Hill Country of Judea" and wilderness of Ziph on the west.

Its length is about forty-five miles, and its breadth from ten to twelve miles, but its extent varies greatly in different seasons. Its shores form a flat valley bounded by bare mountains of limestone.

The water of the Dead Sea is largely mixed with salts and *asphaltum* or mineral pitch (hence it has been named *Lake Asphaltites*). It is much heavier than ordinary water, throws up an oily slime, and is totally unfit for any plant or animal to exist in it. Its still, dark-blue surface has been aptly compared to a mass of molten lead. It presents a very lonely and desolate appearance, no living creature having any inducement to visit its barren and slimy shores; even the wild-fowl fly over its surface without pausing to rest their wings.

A small stream, the *Arnon*, flows into the Dead Sea on the east.

A mountain of rock salt on its south-west side called *Hajr Usdum*, "Stone of Sodom," preserves to this day the name of that ancient city. The famous "Apples of Sodom," the fruit of which, though of inviting appearance, crumbles into dust on being handled, grow at *Engedi* on the north coast.

The valley of the Dead Sea, and that of the Sea of Tiberias, exhibit

rocks of volcanic lava, and are still frequently subject to earthquakes. In the valley of the Dead Sea, in former times, *Sodom* and *Gomorrah*, and the other cities of the plain, were completely laid desolate.

The streams which flow along the western shores of Palestine are little more than winter torrents, which almost dry up in summer and autumn.

The *Kishon*, "that ancient river," waters the valley of *Esdraelon*, and flows by Mount Carmel; the *Belus* flows into the Mediterranean at *Acre*; and the *Leontes* a little to the north of *Tyre*.

SCENERY.—The general appearance of Palestine is not that of a luxuriant or picturesque country. A large proportion of the surface consists of hilly, bare, greyish coloured limestone rocks, without verdure, and sparingly covered with dry shrubby plants and the sombre olive. It is only the narrow gorges among the mountains watered by springs, and the valleys of the coast, that assume a green and cheerful aspect. The forests of trees are confined to the slopes of Lebanon, and the terraces on the east of the valley of the Jordan. Except in a few of the richer valleys, the palm tree has entirely disappeared.

The numerous valleys which slope down from the high lands are called *wadys*.

"As a general rule, not only is the scenery without the two main elements of beauty—variety of outline and beauty of colour, but the features rarely so group together as to form any distinct or impressive combination. The tangled and featureless hills of the lowlands of Scotland and North Wales, are the nearest likenesses of the general landscape of Palestine south of the plain of Esdraelon."—*Stanley*.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Palestine is healthful and pleasant. For more than half the year there prevails a bright, pure sky, with no rain. Gentle rains, with west winds, commence in October, and fall regularly in November and December. Rain continues to fall at intervals till March, and these are the "early and latter rains" of Scripture, after which none falls during the harvest months, which in that country are in May and June, nor in the summer, which there follows the harvest.

The summer heat in the valleys is great, especially in the valley of the Dead Sea and the Jordan, but in the more elevated parts it is not oppressive. The winter is not severer than a

British spring, except in the mountains, where snow occasionally falls.

VEGETATION.—In the well-watered fertile valleys, wheat, barley, maize, millet, and lentils are raised abundantly. The vine, fig, mulberry, olive, almond, walnut, orange, citron, pomegranate, and other fruit trees flourish; also melons, cucumbers, the sugar-cane, cotton and indigo plants, madder, and the cactus or prickly pear. Of forest trees, the oak, sycamore, terebinth (or *pistacio*), acacia (or *shittim*), and white cedar of Lebanon, are the most common. The oleander, with its dark leaves and profusion of red blossoms, is a common shrub by the river-sides. In early spring innumerable wild flowers blossom in the valleys and near the water springs; many of our familiar garden flowers there grow wild, and are the "lilies of the field" alluded to in the Scriptures.

The star of Bethlehem, anemone, tulip, hyacinth, daisy, wild rose, and red poppy, are in great profusion.

The higher parts of the country, especially the plains on the east of the Jordan, the ancient possessions of *Reuben* and *Gad*, afford ample pasturage for sheep, goats, cattle, horses, and asses. Hence the "Sheep of Moab" and "Bulls of Bashan." The camel is still a common beast of burthen.

WILD ANIMALS.—The lion, anciently common, is now rarely seen even in the desert solitudes of Palestine. The ounce and the white bear are still found in the recesses of Lebanon, and the wild hog is not uncommon; foxes and jackalls abound.

The antelope and deer inhabit the mountain forests; hares and rabbits are common; the Syrian hyrax is supposed to be the "coney of the rocks;" the jerboa is a long-legged animal somewhat larger than a rat.

Birds of prey, as the eagle, vulture, hawk, owl, are very common. The ibis, stork, crane, heron, and bittern, are found on the sea coasts and marshes; partridges are abundant in the grassy plains; and quails, at certain seasons, migrate across the country in immense flocks; the nightingale is heard in the vernal evenings.

The viper, chameleon, and several kinds of lizards, are common, but there are no formidable venomous reptiles. Myriads of locusts occasionally pass over the country. The common hive bee has its nests in the hollow trees of the forests; and, as of old, abundance of honey is still produced around Mount Hermon, from domestic hives formed of rude wicker-work and clay.

PRESENT STATE.—The present condition of Palestine is that of a decayed and desolate country. Much of its surface which was in ancient times cultivated, and carefully irrigated with water, is now bare of trees or shrubbery, and barren and destitute of soil, while much of its fertile districts lie neglected. Its cities and villages have fallen to decay, and its present poor, depressed, and unenterprising population does not number above a tenth of its ancient inhabitants.

SECTION XXIX.

DIVISION OF PALESTINE.

Ancient State of Palestine—Abraham's Settlement in it—Canaanites, Phœnicians, Philistines, and other Tribes—Return of the Israelites from Egypt—Division of Palestine among the Ten Tribes—Nations south of the Dead Sea—Modes of Government of the Israelites—Period of Greatest Power—Numbers—Division of Kingdom—Preyed upon by other Nations—State of the Country at the Time of the Saviour's Appearance—Occupations of the Hebrews—Their Language and Literature—Present Possessors of the Country.

WE can trace back the authentic history of Palestine farther than that of any other country of the earth, for the Sacred Scriptures, in which this history is given, are the earliest of human records.

About two thousand years before the Christian era, and five hundred and seventy years after the old world had been destroyed by the flood, Abraham, at the command of God, left his country, *Mesopotamia*, beyond the Euphrates, and settled with his family and kindred in the *Land of Canaan*.

The country was then so called because it was partly possessed by the descendants of Canaan, the son of Ham; but there were other descendants of Ham there also, the *Philistines*, who gave the name of *Philistia* or *Palæstine* to the sea coasts which they occupied.

About this time Assyria was the greatest empire in the east, and Egypt the centre of civilisation in the south; the first of the Great Pyramids had then been raised. Troy had not then an existence, nor Homer, who sung of its destruction; nor were the western states of Greece and Italy founded till many centuries afterwards.

When Abraham pitched his tents, and established his flocks and herds in *Bethel*, a little to the north of Jerusalem, the country was then divided among numerous tribes, each having their chief or king.

The greater proportion of these tribes were shepherds, who lived in tents, and who moved about from place to place as the convenience of pasturage suited them, very much like the Bedouin Arabs of the present day.

Others, who lived on the shores of the Mediterranean, were artificers and merchants, as the Phœnicians; and these had built cities, as Tyre and Sidon, and possessed ships in which they sailed along the "Great Sea" or Mediterranean, and traded with other distant nations.

THE ABORIGINES.—The various tribes of *Sidonians*, *Hittites*, *Jebusites*, *Amorites*, *Hevites*, *Kenites*, were the descendants of Canaan's sons, and these all originally went under the name of Canaanites; but the designation was afterwards restricted to the *Sidonians* or *Phœnicians*, inhabiting the sea coast of Upper or Northern Galilee.

The *Philistines* were descended from *Mizraim*, the second son of *Ham*, and were originally settled in Egypt, from whence they emigrated, and took possession of the south coast from Gaza to Joppa. Beyond these, again, on the south confines of Palestine, were the fierce and unsettled tribe of the *Amalekites*.

The Canaanites and Philistines were, however, on the whole, a restless, turbulent, and idolatrous people, continually at war with each other and with their neighbours, and thus little progress was made by them in the arts of civilisation, or in the cultivation of a country which was not originally their own, but which they had usurped.

RETURN OF THE ISRAELITES TO CANAAN.—Such was the condition of Palestine when the descendants of Abraham, or ISRAELITES, returned from Egypt, after a long sojourn there and in the Deserts of the Peninsula of Sinai, to claim the possession of the land "promised" to them.

Under the leadership of Joshua, they crossed the Jordan from the east at a place nearly opposite *Gilgal* and *Jericho*; and, after a series of battles with the native tribes, obtained possession of the country.

The Israelites, at this period, are calculated to have amounted to six hundred thousand men capable of bearing arms, or two millions of men, women, and children; and Pales-

tine was divided among the twelve tribes as in the following table, commencing at the north extremity :—

| Tribes. | Ancient Divisions. | Modern Provinces. |
|----------------------|--|--|
| Asher, . . . } | <i>Galilee,</i> . | { AKKA, north-west of Palestine, and west of the Sea of Galilee. |
| Naphtali, . . } | | |
| Zebulon, . . } | | |
| Issachar, . . } | <i>Samaria,</i> . | { AKKA AND DAMASCUS, west of the Jordan. |
| Manasseh (half), . } | | |
| Ephraim, . . } | | |
| Benjamin, . . } | <i>Judea,</i> . . | { GAZA AND DAMASCUS, between the Dead Sea and Mediterranean. |
| Judah, . . . } | | |
| Dan, . . . } | | |
| Simeon, . . . } | { <i>Gaulonitis,</i>
<i>Batanea,</i> .
<i>Galaaditis,</i>
<i>Peræa,</i> . . } | { DAMASCUS, east of, or beyond the Jordan. |
| Manasseh (half), . } | | |
| Gad, . . . } | | |
| Reuben, . . . } | | |

South of the Dead Sea commenced the country of the *Edomites* or *Idumeans*, the descendants of Esau, now an utter desert; and south-east of this region was the country of the *Moabites*, and that of the *Ammonites*, the descendants of Lot; while still farther east, extending into Arabia, was the country of the *Midianites*, the descendants of a son of Abraham.

GOVERNMENT.—After the settlement of the Israelites in Palestine, they were ruled for three hundred and fifty years by Judges, under a patriarchal government; but they were almost continually engaged in wars with the remainder of the aboriginal tribes, whom they had failed entirely to subdue.

It was not till the time of David, about one thousand years before the Christian era, that the Israelites were consolidated into a great and powerful nation, and so united as to be feared and respected by all the petty tribes around them, as well as by more distant nations.

At this period, the population appears to have amounted to six millions, and the boundaries of the empire were extended towards Syria and Damascus on the north, and Edom on the south.

This prosperity and greatness did not long continue. In less than a century afterwards they split into two divisions—Judah and Israel; their dissensions weakened both, and they successively became the prey of the more powerful states of Syria, Egypt, Babylon, Assyria, Persia, and Rome, till at last they were extinguished as a nation, and scattered over the earth.

The appearance of the country when JESUS OF NAZARETH

passed along its fertile valleys, walked in the streets of its populous cities, or healed, and fed, and instructed its multitudes by the shores of its beautiful lake, must have been very different from the present.

At the great annual feast of the Passover, thousands and tens of thousands of the people came up to Jerusalem, so that Josephus estimates the whole number at this festival as not less than two and a half millions.

The shores of the Lake of Gennesareth or Tiberias were studded with cities, and were alive with busy multitudes. There stood, on its western side, the royal city of *Tiberias*; there the "doomed" cities of *Chorazin* and *Capernaum*; *Bethsaida*, the city of Andrew and Peter, and other towns and villages. The blue expanse of the lake was enlivened by boats and busy fishermen; whereas now, all is silence and desolation, only interrupted by the occasional shouts of a few wandering Arabs.

ARTS.—The ancient Hebrews were an agricultural and pastoral people, no great artificers or traders, and studiously shunning much intercourse with the rest of the world; though they "exchanged wheat with the Tyrians, and honey, oil, and balm," or balsams. In the prosperous reign of Solomon, they also traded in the Red Sea.

The Tyrians were the artificers who built the Temple. With an ample command of building materials, the houses of Palestine were of stone, and thus contrasted with the brick houses of the valley of the Nile, and those of the vast alluvial plains of Mesopotamia.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—The ancient language of the Israelites was the Hebrew, and in this tongue were the "Oracles of God" first delivered. This language appears also to have been common to the whole races inhabiting Palestine; but was not so in Egypt, where Abraham "heard a language which he did not understand." The Hebrew has long ceased to be a spoken language, and Arabic and Syriac are the modern tongues.

It is very probable that the Hebrew alphabet was the model on which all other written characters were formed. The most ancient letters yet known—the arrow-headed Assyrian—the Coptic, and the Sanscrit, are all modifications of this primitive alphabet.—*Bunsen*.

PRESENT POSSESSORS OF PALESTINE.—Palestine is at present under the dominion of Turkey, and its inhabitants consist chiefly of Mohammedan Turks, Bedouin Arabs, a few Chris-

tians of the Greek, Roman, and Protestant Churches, a remnant of the ancient sect of Druses in Lebanon, and a few Jews, amounting in all to about six hundred thousand.

The dress of a modern Bedouin consists of a striped blanket, woven of camel hair, thrown over the shoulders, and tied at the breast in front; the rest of the body is naked, except that there is a girdle of skin tied round the waist. The long dark hair of the head flows loose. Such, probably, was the appearance of John the Baptist as he came from his dwelling in the wilderness.

SECTION XXX.

JERUSALEM AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Jerusalem—Its Position in Palestine—Nature of the Ground on which it is Built—Surrounding Valley—Mountains—Extent of Ancient and Modern Cities—Present appearance of City—View from Mount of Olives—Streets, Houses, and Public Buildings of the City—By whom first Occupied—When first Taken by the Israelites—As Described by Pliny—Present Population.

JERUSALEM, the chief city of Palestine, and the seat of the most important events described in the Bible, is situated near the centre of Judea, or southern division of the Holy Land.

It is 17 miles west from the Dead Sea, and 33 miles from its sea-port *Jaffa*. Lat. $31^{\circ} 46' 43''$ N., Long. $35^{\circ} 13' 2''$ E.

The city is built on a ridge of land projecting southwards between two hollow valleys; the valley of *Jehosaphat*, through which flows the *Brook Kedron*, lies on the east side, and that of *Gihon* or *Hinnom* joins this from the west and south; the site of the city, on the north, expands into a sloping plain.

The whole country around Jerusalem stands high above the sea, from 2000 to 2800 feet. This is as high as the ordinary mountain ridges of England or Scotland, and higher than any inhabited place in Britain.

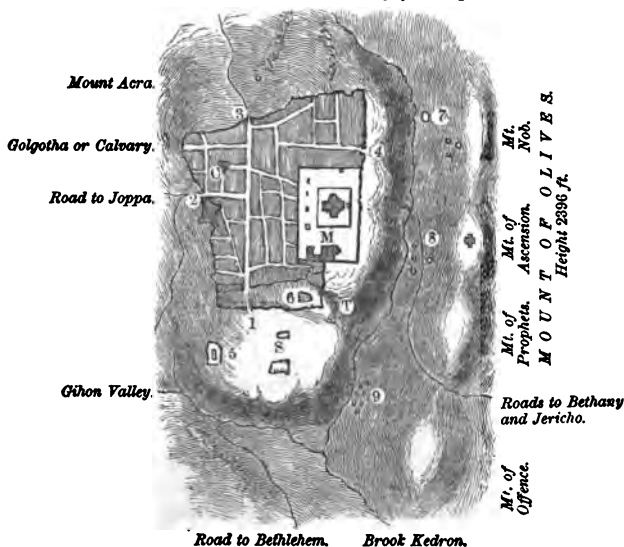
The city was originally placed on four small hills; but, from its repeated destruction and rebuilding, the ground has been greatly levelled, so that the present buildings rest on a mass of accumulated ruins.

On the south still stands conspicuous *Mount Zion*, the city and residence of *David*. Adjoining to this, on the north and west, is *Mount Acra*. On the east is *Mount Moriah*, where

stood the Temple, and the rising ground north-east of this was *Mount Bezetha*.

16.

Road to Damascus. NORTH. Valley of Jehosaphat.



REFERENCE TO PLAN OF JERUSALEM.

M. Mt. Moriah, including the area of the Ancient Temple, now occupied by the Mosque of Omar. S. Mt. Sion and the Tomb of David. T. Tyropæon or hollow valley which crossed the ancient city. C. Church of the Holy Sepulchre. 1. Sion Gate. 2. Bethlehem Gate. 3. Damascus Gate. 4. St Stephen's Gate. 5. Lower Pool of Gihon. 6. Upper Pool of Siloam. 7. Garden of Gethsemane, Grotto, and Tomb of Virgin. 8. Valley of Jehosaphat, and tombs, with ancient bridge across the Kedron. 9. Village of Siloam.

A deep hollow, which curves north and south, the ancient *Tyropæon*, separates Mount Sion from Mount Moriah.

The city was originally enclosed with a high massive wall, with turrets of defence, and a second and third wall were added on its successive rebuildings. There were four principal gates as at present, facing the four cardinal points, N. S. E. W.

The present city is about two miles and a half in circumference, and is surrounded by stately walls of hewn stone, which were built by the Turks in the sixteenth century, and which probably comprise much the same area which Jerusalem has had since the days of Adrian; but, previous to its destruc-

tion by Titus, it must have been nearly double the size, and have comprehended within its walls the whole of Mount Zion.

The deep valley of *Jehosaphat* extends along the whole eastern side of the city, and east of this gently rises the ridge of the *Mount of Olives*. The natural features of this region have been preserved untouched by the revolutions of time, and remain, with their few tombs and ruins, and their aged olive trees, much the same as they may have been in the days that are past.

The *Brook Kedron* flows through this valley, but it is merely a winter rill, which dries up during the summer heat. It flows by the Garden of Gethsemane and the grotto and tomb of the Virgin, is crossed by an ancient bridge near the tombs, and passing the opening gorge of the *Tyropæon*, flows along the base of the high cliffs of Mount Zion. Near the village of *Siloam* it is joined by a tributary rill from the valley of *Gihon*, and then flows south-east through the valley of Kedron to the Dead Sea.

The *Mount of Olives* rises above, and overlooks the city on the east. It has three summits: the hill on the south is called the *Mount of Offence*; the next, the *Mount of the Prophets*; the other, with the ruins of a small chapel, the *Mount of Ascension*; *Mount Nob*, early selected as the seat of the Tabernacle, lies on the north-east. A footpath winds across the middle ridges, leading to the village of Bethany and to Jericho. The country around rises in a series of swelling hills of greyish limestone; the surface is bare, and sparingly covered with dry grass and shrubs, and the dark-coloured olive. On the east is the hollow valley of the Dead Sea; on the west, beyond the plains of the coast-line, extend the blue waters of the Mediterranean, with *Cyprus*, the first of the isles of the Gentiles, in view; and far to the north are the towering summits of the *Lebanon Mountains*, white with snow.

Immediately beneath the eye of the spectator shine the white walls of the houses of the city, built of hewn stone, and frequently furnished with small round domes on the flat roof; and conspicuous above all towers the *Mosque of Omar*, built on the site of the ancient Temple.

On entering the city, the streets are found to be narrow, ill paved, and dull, but cleaner than most Oriental towns. All the public buildings of any note are of a religious character; but, with the exception of some parts of the wall forming the area of the Temple, which are constructed of large

massive stones, the remains of an arch which appears to have connected Mount Zion with the Temple, some vaults and cisterns, and the water-pools of *Hezekiah*, *Gihon*, and *Siloam*, there are no authentic records of any other parts of the ancient city.

The *Church of the Holy Sepulchre*, intended by the founders to mark the spot of the crucifixion, is not in a situation compatible with the scriptural account, which describes *Golgotha* to have been *without* the city gates.

This ancient city, founded by the *Jebusites*, and taken possession of by David about one thousand and fifty years before the Christian era, was twice almost completely destroyed, and twice rebuilt. Previous to its destruction by Titus, A.D. 70, it was described by Pliny "as the most famous city, not only of Palestine, but of the whole East." Its present population, the mass of which is not very stationary, fluctuates between ten thousand and twenty thousand.¹

Successive names of the city—*Salem*, *Jebus*, *Jerusalem* (peaceful city), *Ælia Capitolina* (by Adrian), *El-Kuds* (by modern Arabs).

SECTION XXXI.

ANCIENT CITIES OF PALESTINE.

The Chief Cities of Judea—Cities of Samaria—Cities of Palestine on the Mediterranean—The Capital of Syria—Lower Galilee—Valley of Esdraelon—Mt. Tabor—Nazareth, and other Towns—Lake Tiberias—Country and Towns on the West Side—Country on the East—Towns to the North—MESOPOTAMIA and its Cities—ASIA MINOR—Seven Churches of Asia.

HEBRON.—This is one of the most ancient cities on record, and stands on elevated ground sixteen miles south of Jerusalem, on the slopes of the deep, narrow valley of Mamre. It was called *Kirjath-Arba*, the city of the Anakim. Here was the early residence of Abraham and the Patriarchs, and of David before he removed the seat of government to Jerusalem. It is surrounded by vineyards, and in the vicinity is the Cave of Machpelah where Abraham was buried. Pop. about 6000.

Bethlehem is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. of Jerusalem. It is a considerable town, with a population of 3000.

Bethany and *Bethphage* are villages on the south-eastern slopes of the Mount of Olives.

¹ ROBINSON, WILSON, STANLEY, KIEPERT's maps, etc., authorities for Palestine.

Jericho, an ancient city, is now represented by the miserable village of *Eriba*, near the north end of the Dead Sea, 13 miles N.E. of Jerusalem. Adjoining it are some old ruins.

Gilgal was a little to the east of Jericho, on the banks of the Jordan.

Emmaws lies fourteen miles north-west of Jerusalem.

Gibeah lies due north of Jerusalem about four miles.

Rama is a few miles farther to the north.

Bethel, where Abraham first pitched his tent, is 10 miles north of Jerusalem.

Shiloh lies beyond Bethel, on the slopes of Ephraim.

Tinnath, the residence of Samson, is still farther to the north-west.

Ramah, the ancient Arimathea, is a town nine miles south-east of Joppa, on the road to Jerusalem.

Samaria, once the chief city of the Ten Tribes of Israel, and founded by Omri B.C. 925, is now represented by *Sebaste*, a village surrounded by gardens and ruins of the ancient city.

Shechem is still a considerable city, north of Mount Gerizim, with Jacob's well on the east. Population about 10,000.

The *Maritime Cities* of Palestine, situated on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, were:—

Five Philistine cities in Judea—*Gaza*, *Ascalon*, *Gath*, *Ekron*, *Jaffa* or *Joppa*, and *Cæsarea* of Palestine, a Roman city.

The cities of the Phœnicians were:—

Acca or *Acre*, *Tyre*, *Sarepta*, *Sidon*, *Beyrout*.

ANTIOCH, the ancient capital of Syria, on the Orontes, 300 miles north of Jerusalem, was the earliest missionary station of the Gentiles, where the followers of Christ first received the name of Christians.

Lower Galilee is comprised within the plain of *Esdraelon*, stretching from the shores of the Mediterranean to the Jordan and Lake Tiberias.

Nazareth is situated on the sloping side of a declivity to the north-west of Mount Tabor. The town lies in a circular valley, surrounded on three sides by barren mountains, and looking south into the rich valley of *Esdraelon*. It is 63 miles north of Jerusalem. It contains a mosque and several churches; the houses are well built, flat-roofed, with gardens, and in the neighbourhood abundance of grass for pasturage. Population about 3000.

Cana of Galilee is represented by a small village east of Nazareth.

Mount Tabor, a round rocky eminence, rises in the middle of the plain to a height of one thousand feet. The sides are clothed with trees, and from the flat grassy summit is obtained an extensive and interesting view. Around lies the valley of *Esdraelon*, with Lake Tiberias on the east, and the blue waters of the Mediterranean seen in the distant west; to the south, the undulating valleys extending on each side of the Jordan are terminated by the domes of the city of Jerusalem, distant 50 miles; on the north the snow-capped summits of the Lebanon Mountains bound the scene.

Nain is a village on the plain to the south. *Endor* lies east of Nain.

Jezreel or *Esdraelon*; also the name of a village north of *Mt. Gilboa*.

Bethshan or *Sythopolis* is near a ford of the Jordan.

The *Sea of Gennesareth* or *Galilee*, now called the *Lake of Tiberias*, forms the boundary of Galilee on the east. In extent of surface, this celebrated lake does not exceed the Lake of Geneva, or Loch Lomond in Scotland, being broader, but not so long as either of these; on the

east its shores are rocky and precipitous, with a mountainous and desert country beyond ; but its western border is more level, and towards the north-west expands into the fertile valley of Gennesareth. Here, and on the northern side, were formerly numerous cities and villages, and a dense population. Length of Lake 14 miles, mean breadth 8 miles.

17.



VALLEY OF ESDRAELON, AND LAKE TIBERIAS.

Tiberias, a royal city, is represented by the modern *Tabaria*, a fortified town built on a narrow slip of land jutting into the lake on the south-west shore. Behind the town, to the west, rises Mount *Hattin*, supposed to have been the Mount of the Beatitudes.

Magdala of *Dalmanutha*, the town of Mary Magdalene, is still represented by a village near the centre of the western shores of the lake.

Bethsaida (*House of Fish*) of *Galilee* was situated towards the north of *Magdala*. *Bethsaida*, or *Julias*, was another city at the north-eastern extremity of the lake.

Capernaum, memorable as the residence of the *Saviour*, is supposed to have stood on an eminence on the north-western edge of the valley of Gennesareth. *Chorazin* occupied a position to the north.

The country of the *Gadarenes* or *Gergesites* was on the north-east of Lake *Tiberias*, and contained several towns, as *Gamala*, *Gergesa*, *Hippos*. *Decapolis*, or the country of the "Ten Cities," was on the south-eastern shores of L. *Tiberias*.

Casarea Philippi, or *Banias*, was a considerable city situated to the east of *Dan* and near the sources of the *Jordan*. It formed the most northern of the cities of Palestine.

Bozra was a city of the *Moabites* south-east of the *Dead Sea*.

MESOPOTAMIA.

MESOPOTAMIA, or the "country between the rivers," comprehends all that vast plain and desert through which flows the River Euphrates and its tributary the Tigris, from the base of the mountains of Taurus and Lebanon on the west, to the Persian Gulf on the east. The portion nearest Syria was called *Padan Aram*, from whence Abraham, the ancestor of the Hebrews, came. In this region were the ancient and populous empires of Babylon and Assyria.

Damascus, one of the earliest cities mentioned in history, and the oldest existing city in the world, was a flourishing place in the days of Abraham. It is situated about 40 miles directly east of Mount Hermon, and is still an extensive and rich city, enclosed by walls, and surrounded by fertile and highly cultivated gardens and fields. It was anciently, and still continues, the great centre of trade and manufactures of Eastern Syria. Its present population amounts to 150,000.

Baalbec.—The ruins of this ancient temple and city lie north-west of Damascus, in the valley of *Cælo-Syria*.

Palmyra or *Tadmor*.—The ruins of this ancient city lie in the desert north-east of Damascus.

Babylon.—The site of this ancient city is on the Euphrates.

Nineveh.—The ruins of Nineveh are near Mosul on the River Tigris.

ASIA MINOR OR NATOLIA.

ASIA MINOR, forming the north-western Peninsula of the Asiatic Continent, was the first region where the Christian religion was propagated out of Palestine.

It was, at the commencement of the Christian era, divided into four regions or countries:—

On the South—LYCIA, PAMPHYLIA, PISIDIA, and CILICIA, bordering on the Mediterranean.

West—MYSIA, LYDIA, CARIA, on the Ægean Sea.

North—BITHYNIA, PAPHLAGONIA. PONTUS, on the Black Sea.

Centre—PHRYGIA and GALATIA, CAPPADOCIA.

THE SEVEN CHURCHES OF ASIA were established in seven cities of Asia Minor.

Ephesus, anciently one of the noblest of the cities of Asia Minor, celebrated for its Temple of Diana and spacious Amphitheatre, is now a ruin. It was situated in a plain on the shores of the Gulf of Scala Nova, 35 miles south-east of Smyrna.

Smyrna.—The ancient city stood near the modern one, which is the most important in the Turkish Empire, and celebrated for its wealth and commerce. It is situated on the shore of the Gulf of Smyrna. Population, 100,000.

Laodicea, now in ruins, was situated 100 miles E. of Ephesus.

Sardis was situated 50 miles N.N.E. of Ephesus. It suffered from repeated earthquakes, and is now a desolate ruin.

Thyatira, on the River Kodus, and 27 miles N. of Sardis, is represented by a modern Turkish town in the middle of a wooded plain.

Pergamos, the ancient capital of Mysia, is situated on the River Caicus. The modern town, Bergamo, contains 14,000 inhabitants.

Philadelphia, in the plain of Hermus, 75 m. E. of Smyrna, destroyed by an earthquake, is represented by the Turkish town Allah-Shehr.

SECTION XXXII.

THE ROUTE OF THE ISRAELITES FROM EGYPT TO PALESTINE.

THE LAND OF GOSHEN or RAMESES, the dwelling place of the Israelites in Egypt, was the rich pastoral valley which forms the eastern half of the Delta of the Nile, between that river and the *Desert* and *Gulf of Suez*.

This great plain contains an area of about 4500 miles, or one-half of the extent of ancient Palestine.

On the banks of the river stood *On*, or *Heliopolis*, the ancient city of the Sun, and near it now stands *Cairo*, the modern capital of Lower Egypt; on the west are the great pyramids.

EXOD. CH. XIII.—In the spring of the year 1491 B.C., after celebrating the first Passover, the Israelites took their departure from "*Rameses*," and, according to Josephus, from *Latopolis* (Old Cairo).

They consisted of six hundred thousand full-grown men, besides women and children, and a "mixed multitude" of other dependents, the whole forming a community of upwards of two millions—a greater number of people than perhaps were ever known thus to migrate in one mass.

Instead of pursuing the direct and nearest route to Palestine by the north-east across the Isthmus of Suez, they proceeded in a south-easterly direction through the Wilderness, and along the borders of that portion of the Red Sea called the *Gulf of Suez*.

EXOD. CH. XIV.—After three days journey, they encamped before *Pi-ha-hiroth*, or "entrance to the valley;" supposed to be the valley between the mountains *Jebel Attaka* and the shore of the Gulf of Suez.

Thus enclosed by a range of mountains on one side, the sea on the other, and the host of Pharaoh behind, they at this place, or some other point farther south, performed their miraculous passage across the gulf, and landed on the *Peninsula of Sinai*.

This peninsula, which became the scene of their wanderings for forty years, is of a triangular shape, and is bounded by two arms of the Red Sea—the *Gulf of Suez* on the west, and the *Gulf of Akaba* on the east.

The south part of this peninsula is composed of bold, rugged, reddish-coloured granite mountains, rising to the height of eight thousand and nine thousand feet, and intersected by deep hollow gorges, the higher parts almost totally bare, presenting a scene of utter desolation and barrenness.

The north part expands into the vast lonely desert of *El Tih*, which separates the land of Egypt from Palestine.

The Israelites, after landing on the Arabian shores, probably at the water fountains now called *Ayoun Mousa*—wells of Moses—directed their course southwards by *Murah*, *Elim*, and other stages, where water abounded.

EXOD. CH. XVI.—They now left the sea shore, and crossed, probably through the valley of *Ghurundel*, to the verge of the *Desert of Sin* (*El Tih*); then proceeding still southwards, came upon the central mountainous region which, in Scripture, is called by the general name of

Horeb. Here water gushed from the rock to allay their thirst, and they were fed with quails.

EXOD. CH. XVII.—At *Rephidim*, probably in the vicinity of *Mount Serbal*, they encountered and vanquished the *Amalekites*.

EXOD. CH. XIX.—In the third month of their wanderings they encamped at the base of *Mount Sinai*. *Jebel Mousa*, "the Mountain of Moses," is supposed to be the *Sinai* of Scripture. It is one of the largest of the central group, rising precipitously on all sides, but sloping on the south-east into a level plain (*Er-Raheh*), well suited for a large encampment.

Here the Law was delivered to them, and here they remained for about one year.

NUMB. CH. X.—From *Sinai* the Israelites directed their course northwards through the Wilderness of *Paran*, the country west of the *Gulf of Akaba*, and along the Wilderness of *Zin*, that hollow valley which lies between the *Gulf of Akaba* and the *Dead Sea*.

NUMB. CH. XIII.—At *Kadesh-barnea*, on the north-western edge of this valley of *Zin*, they formed an encampment, and from thence they sent spies to explore the country of *Palestine*.

These spies surveyed the whole land from *Hebron* to the northern limits of *Mount Hermon*, and brought back a favourable account of the country, but an unfavourable one of the people who possessed it.

The Israelites, frightened at this report, murmur and rebel; and being attacked in their position by the *Canaanites* and *Amalekites*, are beaten, and forced to retire into the *Desert of Paran* (*El Tih*).

For thirty-eight years after this period the Israelites inhabited the Wilderness, leading the life of shepherds and herdsmen, and wandering from place to place as the pasturage suited, very much like the Arabs of the present day.

NUMB. CH. XX.—In the year 1452 B.C., the Israelites were again on their march to *Canaan*, "by the way of the spies," and at *Meribah* water flowed from the rock to allay their thirst.

Having been refused by the king of *Edom* a passage through his territories, they are obliged to retrace their march and return southwards.

At *Mount Hor* or *Seir*, adjoining the rock-built city *Petra*, *Aaron* died and was buried.

NUMB. CH. XXI.—At *Hormah* they encounter and vanquish the *Canaanites*, and murmuring, are afflicted with the plague of serpents.

Near the north end of the *Gulf of Akaba*, they pass eastward into the country of the *Moabites*, and marching northwards, they cross the *Arnon*, a small river which flows into the *Dead Sea*.

NUMB. CH. XXII. and XXXI.—They now encounter and vanquish in succession the *Ammonites*, *Og, king of Bashan*, and the *Midianites*, tribes all dwelling in the country east of the *Dead Sea* and *River Jordan*.

JOSH. CH. III.—After the death of *Moses* at *Nebo*, the Israelites under *Joshua* descend into the plains of *Moab*, and crossing the *Jordan* at *Gilgal* near to *Jericho*, take possession of the *Promised Land* in the year B.C. 1451.

SECTION XXXIII.

THE JOURNEYINGS OF JESUS CHRIST THROUGH PALESTINE.

PERIOD OF HIS INFANCY AND YOUTH.

| | Years
of
Christ's
Life. | Before
Chris-
tian
Era. |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| LUKE CH. II. JOSEPH and MARY having gone up from Nazareth to Beth-
lehem to be taxed, CHRIST is born there, ¹ | 1 | 4 |
| Jesus is brought to Jerusalem to be presented in the
Temple to the Lord. | | |
| Joseph and Mary, to preserve the child from Herod's edict,
flee into Egypt till Herod's death, and then return to
Nazareth, | 2 | 2
A.D.
8 |
| Jesus accompanies his parents to the Feast at Jerusalem, | 12 | |
| III. Goes from Nazareth to Bethabara, beyond Jordan, and is
baptized by John, | 30 | 27 |
| IV. After His baptism, is tempted in the Wilderness of Judea
for 40 days. | | |

PERIOD OF HIS PUBLIC LIFE.

| | | |
|--|----|----|
| MARK I. JESUS returns to Galilee and begins to select His apostles. | | |
| JOHN II. At Cana of Galilee performs His first miracle, | 34 | 30 |
| LUKE IV. Is thrust out of Nazareth; goes to Capernaum on Lake
Tiberias, dwells there, and teaches in the synagogues. | | |
| JOHN II. Goes up to Jerusalem to the Passover. | | |
| IV. Returns to Galilee through Samaria; rests by Jacob's well. | | |
| MATTH. V. Sermon on the Mount (probably Mt. Hattin, west of
Tiberias). | | |
| LUKE VI. Ordains twelve apostles, and is followed by great multi-
tudes from Jerusalem, Idumea, from beyond Jordan,
and from Tyre and Sidon, | 35 | 31 |
| V. At Capernaum crosses L. Tiberius to east side, enters
country of the Gadarenea, and recrosses to Galilee. | | |
| JOHN V. Went up to Jerusalem to a feast of the Jews, a journey
of 70 miles. | | |

PERIOD AFTER THE DEATH OF JOHN THE BAPTIST.

| | | |
|---|----|----|
| MARK V. JESUS, after John Baptist was beheaded, retires with His
disciples to a desert place beyond Jordan, | 36 | 32 |
| VI. Feeds the multitude and recrosses L. Tiberias to Bethsaida. | | |
| VII. Went to the borders of Tyre and Sidon, returns through
Galilee to L. Tiberias by the coast of Decapolis. | | |
| VIII. In the desert again feeds the multitude, and recrosses the
Lake. | | |
| Sails from Magdala of Dalmanutha and comes to Beth-
saida or Julias, on the N.E. side of the Lake; from
thence to Caesarea Philippi, the extreme N. of Palestine. | | |
| IX. Goes up into a mountain apart, probably some part of
Hermion; was transfigured; departed hence, and passed
privately through Galilee. | | |
| X. From Capernaum goes by the east or farther side of Jor-
dan to Judea. | | |
| JOHN VII. Went up to Jerusalem to the Feast of Tabernacles. | | |

¹ According to the best chronologists, the Christian era begins four years after the birth of Christ.

| | Years
of
Christ's
Life. | Chri-
stian
Era. |
|--|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| JOHN X. Retires from Jerusalem, to escape the fury of the Jews, to Bethabara beyond Jordan (in winter). | 36 | 32 |
| XI. Returns to Bethany and raises Lazarus.
Retires to the Wilderness to a city called Ephraim. | | |
| FINAL VISIT TO JERUSALEM. | | |
| MARK X. JESUS goes up to Jerusalem six days before the Passover (in the spring), through Jericho, Bethpage, and Bethany; sups with Lazarus. | 37 | 33 |
| XI. From Mount of Olives rides in triumph into Jerusalem; returns at night to Bethany; next day goes into Jerusalem and returns at night. Again goes to Jerusalem and returns at night. The fourth morning, goes to Jerusalem and returns. Does the same the fifth morning; returns and sups with Simon the leper. | | |
| XIV. The sixth morning, goes to Jerusalem; eats the Passover with His apostles in an upper room; goes out after to Garden of Gethsemane; is betrayed, and brought before the High Priest. | | |
| XV. Next day is brought before Pilate, condemned, and crucified on Mt. Calvary, without the city walls. | | |

AFTER HIS RESURRECTION.

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| LUKE XXIV. JESUS, on first day of the week, rose from the tomb, and appeared to Mary and other disciples.
Walked to Emmaus, a village 14 miles west of Jerusalem, with two of his disciples.
Appeared, the same day, as His apostles sat together at meat in Jerusalem. | | |
| JOHN XX. After eight days again appeared to His apostles and disciples; appeared a third time on the shores of Lake Tiberias. | | |
| XXI. ACTS I. On the fortieth day He led His disciples from Jerusalem to Bethany, and there, having blessed them, "a cloud received Him from their sight," and He passes into Heaven. | | |

The evangelists, Matthew, Mark, and Luke, but especially Mark, with the accuracy of an itinerary, give the particulars of Christ's journeyings in Galilee, and among the cities around Lake Tiberias; John fills up the particulars regarding Judea and Samaria.

Except the carrying into Egypt (for "out of Egypt have I called my son"), Christ appears never to have gone beyond the limits of Palestine, but traversed all the most populous parts of it repeatedly, from Caesarea Philippi in the extreme north-east, and Tyre on the north-west, to the region beyond Jordan on the east, and the Wilderness of Judea in the south.

SECTION XXXIV.

TRAVELS AND VOYAGES OF ST PAUL.

I. JOURNEY TO DAMASCUS.

| | | |
|---|------|----|
| ACTS CH. IX. SAUL or PAUL of Tarsus, in Cilicia (Pashalic ADANA, <i>Asia Minor</i>), goes from Jerusalem to Damascus to persecute the Christians there; is converted near that city. | A.D. | 35 |
| GAL. I. Went into Arabia and returned to Damascus; after three years went up to Jerusalem. | | 38 |
| ACTS IX. From thence, to Caesarea, and sailed for Tarsus. | | |

2. SETTLEMENT AT ANTIOCH.

- Acts XL Brought by Barnabas to Antioch, on the Orontes, the capital of Syria, and the first great centre of the Christian Church among the Gentiles, ... A.D. 41
 After a year goes with Barnabas with contributions to the Christians at Jerusalem, then returns to Antioch, ... 43

3. MISSION TO THE PROVINCES OF ASIA MINOR.

- XIII. Went with Barnabas on a missionary expedition. Sailed from Seleucia, the port of Antioch, to the island of Cyprus; visited Salamis and Paphos, ... 45
 XIV. Then sailed north-west to Pamphylia, on the coast of Asia Minor; visited Perga and Antioch in Pisidia, farther inland; and thence to Iconium, Lystra, and Derbe, cities of the province of Galatia, in the north of Asia Minor, ... 46
 From thence they returned to Antioch.
 XV. Went with Barnabas and others to Jerusalem on a mission regarding doctrine, and returned to Antioch with Silas and others, ... 51

4. MISSION THROUGH ASIA AND INTO EUROPE.

- Accompanied by Silas, again departed to revisit the churches of Syria and Cilicia, and passed north-westward through Phrygia and Galatia, ... 53
 XVI. Forbidden by the Holy Spirit to go to Bithynia, a north-west province on the shores of the Euxine, they passed through Mysia and came to Troas on the Hellespont.
 Sailing from Troas, they passed over the Egean Sea into Macedonia; touching at the isle of Samothracia, they came to the port of Neapolis, and from thence to the city of Philippi, the first place in Europe where the doctrines of Christianity were made known.
 XVII. From thence by Amphipolis to Thessalonica; then to Berea; then to Athens in Greece; and to Corinth, in which city they remained one year and a half, ... 55
 XVIII. From Corinth Paul went to Ephesus, and sailing for Syria, landed at Cæsarea, and thence to Jerusalem, ... 56
 From Jerusalem he returned to Antioch.

5. MISSION TO EPHESUS, MACEDONIA, AND GREECE.

- Again starting from Antioch, he went over the countries of Galatia and Phrygia, in the centre of Asia Minor, visiting the brethren; and from thence to Ephesus, where he remained two years, ... 56
 XIX. He then passed into Macedonia and into Greece, where he abode three months, ... 59
 Sailing from the port of Philippi, he came to Troas.
 From Assos sailed to Mitylene in Lesbos; then by Chios and Samos to Miletus of Caria on the Menander; then by Coos and Rhodes to Patara, a city on the Delta of the Xanthus; and from thence by Cyprus, Tyre, Ptolemais, and Cæsarea, to Jerusalem.
 XXI. In Jerusalem he is rescued from a conspiracy of the Jews, and sent to Cæsarea, on the Mediterranean, where he remained a prisoner at large for two years. 60

6. VOYAGE TO ROME.

- XXVII. Sailed from Cæsarea, touched at Sidon; the wind being contrary, instead of "keeping the coasts of Asia," 62
 Sailed *under* or south of (or, according to some, north of) Cyprus, and came to Myra, a city of Lycia, to which the ship was bound.
 Entering on board another vessel, and after sailing slowly for many days, came opposite Cnidus, a promontory of the S.W. of Asia Minor. The wind being contrary, the vessel turned her course and sailed by the east side of Crete, opposite Salmone.
 With difficulty reached the "Fair Havens," a bay near the town of Lasea.

Loosing from thence, sailed close by the south shores of Creta.
Overtaken by a hurricane, ran under the isle of Claudia, 25 miles south of Creta.

After drifting fourteen days in the Adriatic Sea, the ship was wrecked on the island of Melita or Malta.

- xxviii. After three months again sailed; touched at Syracuse on the east of Sicily; sailed by Rhegium, a promontory on the coast of Italy, and landed at Puteoli in the Bay of Naples. From thence proceeded to Rome, where he resided two years, 64-5
Paul visited Rome a second time, and is supposed to have suffered martyrdom in the persecutions of the Christians by Nero, about 66-8

CHRONOLOGY,

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE GEOGRAPHY OF PALESTINE.

| | Before Christ. |
|--|----------------|
| Menes (Misraim, son of Ham) founded the Egyptian Monarchy, ... | 2188 |
| Abraham came from Haran and settled in Canaan, ... | 1921 |
| Jacob and his family migrate to Egypt, ... | 1706 |
| The Israelites depart from Egypt under Moses, ... | 1491 |
| The Israelites under Joshua cross the Jordan and enter Palestine, ... | 1451 |
| Saul the first king of the Israelites, ... | 1095 |
| David, king of Judah, and afterwards of all Israel, ... | 1055 |
| Jerusalem taken from the Jebusites by David, ... | 1047 |
| Solomon, king of Israel, ... | 1015 |
| Dedication of the Temple built by Solomon, ... | 1004 |
| The Hebrews separate into two nations, Judah and Israel, by the revolt of the Ten Tribes, ... | 975 |
| Part of the Ten Tribes carried into captivity by the Assyrians, ... | 740 |
| Samaria taken, and the remainder of the Ten Tribes carried into captivity, ... | 721 |
| Jeconiah, king of Juda, carried captive to Babylon, ... | 599 |
| Nebuchadnezzar destroys Jerusalem, ... | 588 |
| Cyrus, king of Persia, restores the Jews to their country, ... | 536 |
| The second Temple rebuilt and dedicated, ... | 515 |
| Malachi the last of the Prophets, and conclusion of the Old Testament history, ... | 430 |
| Alexander the Great destroys Tyre, but spares Jerusalem, ... | 332 |
| Antiochus, king of Syria, takes and plunders Jerusalem, ... | 170 |
| Era of the Maccabees, ... | 160 |
| Pompey takes Jerusalem; Herod, the Roman governor, rebuilds the Temple, ... | 63 |
| JESUS CHRIST born at Bethlehem, ... | 4 |
| Joseph and Mary return from Egypt to Nazareth, ... | 2 |
| | After Christ. |
| Jesus Christ enters upon his public ministry, ... | 29 |
| Jesus Christ is crucified, ... | 33 |
| St Paul preaches at Athens, ... | 63 |
| Jewish War begins with the Romans, ... | 66 |
| Jerusalem is taken and destroyed by Titus, ... | 70 |
| Adrian rebuilds Jerusalem, and calls it <i>Ælia Capitolina</i> , ... | 130 |
| The Jews finally dispersed, and half a million slain by the Romans, ... | 135 |
| Jerusalem taken by the Persians, ... | 614 |
| " Taken by the Saracens, who keep it for 463 years, ... | 636 |
| " Is taken by the Crusaders under Godfrey of Bouillon, ... | 1099 |
| " Retaken by Saladin, and it has remained under Turkish sway ever since, except when occupied by the French army for a short time, ... | 1187 |
| " Taken by the Pasha of Egypt, ... | 1791 |
| " Erected into a Protestant Bishopric, ... | 1892 |
| | 1841 |

THE END.

